THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,876—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 12, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
12th Feb.	SALSETTE	6 00	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	EGYPT	8010		
2nd March	MOREA	11010		
9th "	PERSIA	8340		
13th "	SALSETTE	6 00	MARMORA	10500
16th "	†ARCADIA	7000		
22nd "	MANTUA	11 40		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	13500
30th Apl.	ARABIA	8300		
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10500		
13th "	MALOJA	12500		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	13500
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8500		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000		
7th to June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	13000
14th "	ARABIA	8000		
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
24th "	INDIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742 8
To London	" 627 or " 523	" 940-8 or " 732

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Mazio	15th Feb. 1913.
Sicilia	5229	D. Scagnetti	15th Mar. 1913.
Sardegna	5255	A. Mazio	15th April 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND SPIRITED FARE.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class.
Single Ticket from, Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 360		Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 515	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 740 to Rs. 990. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4050	G. Biaito	16th Mar. 1913
Capri	4195	A. de Amezaga.	16th April 1913

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 135; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	8361	J. Crowley 23rd Feb. 1913.
Massilia	5031	J. Thomson 9th March "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird 23rd " "
*Jirawadia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R 10th April "
Sciadia	5193	Wm. Kelso 22nd " "
*Castalia	6348	G. Mitchell 5th May "
*Elysia	6333	J. Crowley 13th " "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 443	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 593	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 648	947
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,423
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employés Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

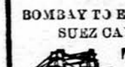
Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Dwarka	1635	Thurs. 13th Feb.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 14th Feb.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Mon. 17th Feb.	11 a.m.	* P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka", 1,495 tons, on Thursday, 13th Feb., calling at Muscat, Bussaire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barola", 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 13th February, calling at Verawal, Maogrol, Karachi, Passi, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 20th February.
†Puadua	3305	" 6th March.
*Palamcotta	3113	" 20th "
†Lindula	3353	" 3rd April.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transshipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

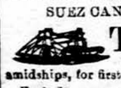
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

12th February, 1913.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.



THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first-class passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umtata	5,500	14th February, 1913.
Umvuma	3,500	28th February, 1913.
Umzimbi	5,000	22nd April, 1913

Fares to Weymouth, Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

Steamer marked (a) also carries 2nd class passengers, the fare to Weymouth being Rs. 275.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co,
Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Sydney	4120	Rat	12th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4147	Chaulan	12th Mar. 1913.
Australien	9395	Costa	9th April 1913.
Caledonien	4123	Melbar	7th May 1913.
Dumbea	5645	Sellier	4th June 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	" 891	743	405
To London (single)	" 660	528	270
Do. (return)	" 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be had available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Jeneral Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Agent.

OAKES'

MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

	Per 100 RS.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" " 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" " 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" " 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,

Post Box 24, MADRAS.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 558,283,69

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Haukow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 25,419-8-0.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawapore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkar, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES

(BIG MEETING.)

THERE are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMIL BUSCH BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted as mere contrivances manufactured solely to serve as "Catchpennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOBA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....Rs. 15,00,000.
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000.

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable at 15 days notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
" " 30 " " " 2 per cent " " "
" " 60 " " " 1 per cent " " "

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital shows the Bank's progress in 1912:—

31st January 1912.....Rs. 8,00,000
30th April " .....Rs. 24,00,000
31st July " .....Rs. 52,00,000
30th December " .....Rs. 100,00,000

S. N. POJHKHANAWALA, (C. A. I. B.) London, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half-yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiotio

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	**150° in cases.**	
White Rose	**150° " "**	**These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.**
Chester	**125° " "**	
Devoe's	**125° " "**	
Monkey	**125° " "**	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR ROYAL NAVY AT BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the following Contract for twelve months, from 1st April, 1913, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up till NOON, on 24th February, 1913:—

COALING, H.M. Ships at Bombay:

Tender forms may be obtained at this Office on application. His Excellency, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILLIAM H. HUGHES,
Assistant Paymaster in charge,
Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. AHMEDALLY MULLA ABDEALLY TAPIA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Koras land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273 squards yeards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 32, 55, etc., New Nos. 135, 33, 135, 35, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 178, 173, 6-131 and 132 and New Survey No. 6984; and bounded on the East by Ballaram Street, on the West by another property belonging to the said Ahmedally Mulla Abdeally Tapia, on the North by the land of Bai Hamabai F. Petit, and on the South by a private passage, 45 feet wide leading to the said Ballaram Street, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2677, and Street No. 11, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.—Dated this 11th day of February, 1913.

PESTANJEE RUSTOM KOLA AND CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

OWING to the non-acceptance of office by Mr. Sorabji Khurshedji Dhondy, a representative of the (E) Byculla Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the office, under section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1913, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

AS the SPACE available in the Council Hall of the Secretariat, for the accommodation of the general public during the sittings of the ROYAL COMMISSION IN BOMBAY, will be limited, admission will be by ticket only. Applications for tickets should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, General Department, not later than the 24th February, and should state the applicant's full name, occupation and address.

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government,
General Department, Secretariat,
Dated the 10th February, 1913.
Bombay, 10th February, 1913.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce to our numerous Customers and the Public in General that, for better accommodation, we have REMOVED from 20 Esplanade Road, to 117-125 ESPLANADE ROAD, at the entrance of Medow Street, where our business will be carried on from this day.

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THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 6th to 19th February, 1913, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after 12th February, 1913, on presentation of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., (S. T.).

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 5th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of the manufacture in the Government Central Distillery, at Bangalore, of ARRACK and other COUNTRY SPIRITS for SUPPLY throughout the Territories of Mysore, and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for a period of three years, from 1st July, 1913 to 30th June, 1916.

2. Every Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000, and should reach the Undersigned on or before noon of MONDAY, the 10th March, 1913, on which date they will be opened by the Excise Commissioner, at 12 noon.

3. The quantity of Arrack required for consumption in the Sate, is estimated between four and four and a half lacs of gallons, per annum.

4. For conditions and further particulars, see Notification No. Fl. 4348-S. R. 140-12-18, dated 3rd February, 1913, published in Part I of the "Mysore Gazette."

5. Copy of Notification and form of application may be had on requisition to the Undersigned.

M. KANTARAJ URS,
Excise Commissioner.

Office of the Excise Commissioner in Mysore,
Dated Bangalore, 6th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
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HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

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CONVERSAZIONE OPEN to Members only, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, Feb 25th, at 9-30 p.m., (S. T.), to meet H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY SYDENHAM. Application and subscription for Membership (each Member may bring two Lady Guests), should be sent to the Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. Muller, Elphinstone College. Last day, for receiving Picturer, is THURSDAY NOON, Feb. 20th, at the Town Hall.

MASONIC BALL
TO BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
On MONDAY, 17th February, 1913,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of the
Grand Master, A. S. F. I. Most Wor. Bro. The Hon'ble F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., and the District Grand Master, Bombay, Right Wor. Bro. W. A. Haig-Brown, J. P.

Surplus of Funds to be devoted to Charity at the discretion of the above.

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AUCTION SALE by order of High Court of cloth shops with Buildings, at Shaik Memon Street, Cloth shops with Building, at Bhendy Bazar, Pydhowni, and shops with Buildings at Banian Road, near Pydhowni.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 642 of 1912.

Zulikhabai, widow.....Plaintiff
Vs.
Mariambai, widow, and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Khan Saheb Abba Haji Mahomed and Mr. Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, the Receivers appointed by the Decree in the above suit bearing date the 5th day of October, 1912, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immovable properties on the premises on the day and at the time mentioned under each Lot.

LOT No. 1.

To be sold TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement (225) two hundred and twenty-five square yards, be the same, more or less, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, together with the shops attached thereto and assessed by the Municipality Under Old Nos. 379, and 379A, New Ward No. C 111 and 112, Street Nos. 41-1, 45-1, and by the Collector of quit and ground rent under Collector's Old Nos. 95 and 95, and New No. 6029, Old Survey No. 1084 and 1085, and New Survey No. 1-2 — the 1850 quit and ground rent payable in respect of the land to the Collector of Land Revenue was redeemed on payment by the Vendors on 11th April, 1911, and which said premises are situated at Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Shaik Memon Street, on the north by the property formerly of Haideralli Kassambhai and now of Hajtoola Shaik Alam, and on the south by the property formerly of the late Mr. Maneckji Nusserwanji Petit, and now of Mr. Mahomedalli Rowji.

LOT No. 2.

To be sold on FRIDAY, the 14th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuge, tenement, shops and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Parel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of ground and premises contain by admeasurement (179) one hundred and seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under quit and ground rent No. 30, Old Survey No. 1577, and New Survey Nos. 1036 and 7355, the ground rent payable to the Collector of Land Revenue was redeemed on 11th April, 1911, and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 3023, and Street Nos. 106 110, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the south by the house of Parri Nanabhai, on or towards the east by public Parel Road, and on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 3.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages and tenements and shops built thereon situate, lying and being at Banian Road, containing by a measurements (189) one hundred and eighty-nine square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward C Nos. 6289, 6289 (1), Street Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 24, and 1060, and New No. 7349, Old Survey Nos. 2117, 2118, and New Survey No. 2-1262, the ground rent in respect thereof payable to the Collector of Land Revenue was redeemed on the 11th day of April, 1911, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by the property now or late of Narayen Gopinath, and partly by the property now or late of Krishnarao Gopinath, on the west by the house of Tucker Hemraj Lucknoo, on the south partly by the common passage of properties lately belonging to Hiraji Narayen Krishna and Ramchander Gopinath, and partly by the property now or late of Krishnarao Gopinath, and on the north by the Banian Road.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors, for the said Receivers, at No 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF SAILING BOAT.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

One sailing Boat 20ft. long, two seated with four oars, one anchor, one anchor chain about 6 ft length, 2 lanterns, and one rope about 40ft. long as she now lies off "Ballard Pier."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin Office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature Office brougham.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.
The property of a deceased Parsee Gentleman.—
1 Handsome strong English-built miniature landauelette, in very good order, suitable for single horse.

AUCTION SALE of electrical Goods and Machinery.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 808 of 1912, Rahimtala vs. Maneckbai, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the shop at Falkland Road near corner Grant Road, all the electrical goods and machinery such as domestic telephone, volta metres, indicators, switch board, electric table and ceiling fans, batteries, bronze figures, motor lamps, mantle and hanging lamps, etc., etc., too many to describe.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

SALE OF THE RIGHTS of Cutting Grass, Collecting Mango Crop, Chickoo Crop, and Cocoanuts, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Garden's Office, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), the 4 rights mentioned hereunder:—

(1) Right of collecting mango crop of the (next) season.
(1) Right of collecting chickoo crop for one year.
(1) Right of collecting cocoanut crop, for one year.
(1) Right of taking lawn mowing grass from 15th June, 1913, to 30th September, 1913, from the Victoria Gardens.

For details and conditions of sale of above rights, apply at the Victoria Garden's Office, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

Pursuant to the Decree of the High Court at Bombay, made on the 1st April, 1912, (Suit No. 473 of 1907, S.B. Fraser vs. Dayal Mulji), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Twenty-five fully paid up Shares in the Fraser Ice Factory, Ld., of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000, each bearing Nos. 16 to 20, and 109 to 128, and standing in the name of Dayal Mulji, the defendant, in the above suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Floor, "Meher Mansions", Co-operage Road, opposite the Bandstand, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture; rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one gramophone with records, marble top dressing and washstand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hlink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of T. H. Morgan, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, Public Works Secretariat.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, at Parel Road, near Bhendi Bazar.

Notice is hereby given that under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of defaulting mortgagors Zulfikar Allikhan, Mahomed Miya and Tyab Haji Gool Mahomed Kadvani Trustees of the Charitable Trusts of Rajbikhanum Binte Begum Saheb, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1913, at 4-30 o'clock p.m., (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of second mortgage, dated the 30th day of September, 1911, and expressed to be made between the said Zulfikar Alikhan, Mahomed Miya Tyab Haji Gool Mahomed Kadvani of the one part, and the mortgagees of the other part, the immovable property, situate at the Junction of Bhendi Bazar or Parel Road, and Gazar Street, hereunder described, viz:—

All and singular the two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Bhendy Bazar Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing 6 9 by admeasurement 144—square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2274, and 380, New Nos. 9342, 9343, and 7605, Old Survey Nos. 1262-63 and 64, New Survey No. 4574, and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward Nos. 8071 and 7593, and Street Nos. 122, 124, 126, 128, 438 and 440, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Vithoba Makunji, on or towards the East by the Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, on or towards the South by the Gazar Street, and on or towards the West by the Aghry Lane, and which hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their Office, in 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th February, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HANSALI TANK ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from the first mortgagee, Messrs. Dhunjibhoy Pestonji Mody, and Cursetji Rustomji Mody, and the second Mortgagee Mr. Cursetji Rustomji Mody, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Osman Haji Abdul Gunny, the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of August, 1910, and of further charge dated the 5th day of August, 1911, and made between the above said first mortgagees and the mortgagor and the second mortgagee, dated the 15th day of February, 1912, and made between the said mortgagor and the said second mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the following valuable landed property on the premises THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.).

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Hansali Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 510 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Ganpat Pillaji and others, on or towards the South by Hansali Tank Cross Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Narayan Janardhan, and on or towards the West by the property of Dinanath Ganesh, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 488, New No. 4313, Old Survey No. 272, and New Survey No. 1-1430, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 4188 (1 A A), and Street No. 649 AAA, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji Romer and Co., attorneys for the 1st and 2nd mortgagees at their Office, at Sirdar Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1913.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING
ENGINEERING
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB 10. BOMBAY, FEB. 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	74 7-8		unchgd
3 do. Rentes	89		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	91		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 13-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	25 7-16		3-16
do. 2 months' nance	25 5-8		3-16
Bar Silver in New York	61 2-3		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·47 1-2		0
do. do. New York	4·87 1-4		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 13-16		unchgd
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	4 3-8	1-16	
do 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills	5 1-8		unchgd
do, 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills	5 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 5-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 3-4		unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by India selling.
Bar Gold, ... 77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Transfers on Bombay...Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s 4 3.32d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady. Fair demand
Futures ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Dull with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... .
Mid-American ... 6 97+3
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10·06+5

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July.
6·72 +04	6·72 +04	6·70 +04	6·70 +05	6·68 +05

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
6 64 +04	6 54 +05	6·38 +04	6·30 +04	6·25 +03

1914

New York 11 a.m., March 12·55 May. 12·10.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·54 May. 12·09
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·62 May. 12·07.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000
" Receipts at " last year	50,000
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Exports to Continent	2,701
Spot Cotton	15·35 + 0

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·59+13 } Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of May. 12·44+14

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 5-8+1-16
Futures month of Mar. ... 12·69 + 13
Futures month of May. ... 12·44+15
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... ... No sellers
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... No sellers
Do Months— ... .
Tone—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,550,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs. ... 38 1-4
Austrian Wheat ... ... Feb.—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 51 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.— ... Antwerp—Buyers.
Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 5) + 1-4
Do. Months— ... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 46 3 +3d
Do. Months— ... Apl-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Firm—Buyers
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 44 2-8+2-3
Do. Months— ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7 2 0+9d
Feb.-mar.—Hull—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 13 1-2—3

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4s 2 2-4—2 1-2d
Feb-Mar.—Value—Quiet but steady.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 67 1-2
Copper Braziers ... £ 82
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 1-3

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—
"Stellig," "Baiope," "Norfolk."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 10 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment.. July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Rather in buyers' favor.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12s 6 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Mar.Apl.—Value
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 9 3-4—unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady.
B A & A Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 9 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Apl-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 1 1-2 unchgd

Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Still nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [11TH Feb., 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
20 Packages Rs.	Rs. 43,000	Bahrein	National Bank
6 Bundles Rs.	12,000	Linga	do
5 Boxes Rs.	20,000	Mahomerah	Hongkong Bank
16 Boxes Rs.	96,000	Bushire	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th and 9th Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	47	48,075
B. B. and C. I. Railway	84	102,353

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Bengal rate since 9th Jan. 1913 8 p. c.
Bank of Bombay " " 27th Dec. 1912 8 "
Bank of Madras " " 31st Dec. " 8 "
The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 1-2 lakh down.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There is still little business doing, the supply of bills being extremely limited, and the enquiry for Bank remittance small. Far Eastern rates are easier.

Tone Steady.
We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16
Documents 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16 to 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Apl.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...134 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148 3-4
Shanghai "	205 3-4
Japan "	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened steady at 95 5-16 for Cash and the settlement, and has remained steady and unchanged during the day with only a small business passing. Rates close as under.

Tone—Steady.
We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs. 15 5 0
Settlement ...	" 95 5 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday bar silver in London was 3-16 lower both for ready and forward, the rates now being 28 7-16 and 28 5-8 respectively. New York was 3-8 down at 61 3-8. The local market opened at 72 1-2 ex-duty for ready bars and 72 3-4 for the first settlement, and has advanced 1-8 and 1-16 respectively, closing as under. For the second settlement the rate is easier. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

Tone—Steady.
We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	23 15 9
Australian " ...	... "	23 15 6
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	... "	72 10 0
1st Settlement ...	... "	72 13 0
2nd Settlement ...	... "	72 3 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	... "	82 0 0
1st Settlement ...	... "	82 3 0
2nd Settlement ...	... "	81 9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Telegrams to hand to-day advise on moderate advance of 13 to 15 points in the American market. The Liverpool market is gradually improving, and prices now for summer months are almost 6 3-4d. The local market opened quite steady at Rs. 329 for good Broach and business was done during the early part of the day at Rs. 329 1-2. There has been some enquiry in the bazaar for Khamgaon Akola and other Oomras descriptions. At Colaba good Broach advanced to Rs. 333 1-2 but at the close the quotation is Rs. 328 1-2, irregular.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry and prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	329-10 March.
Good M. G. Broach	"	328 1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat ...	"	333 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	330 "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	"	327 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	"	324 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	"	318 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	320 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	291 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	183 "
Sawginned Dharwar	"	333 Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bale
Total Imports ...	... 43,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·74 +02	6·74 +02	6·72 +02

May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·72 +02	6 70 +02	6·66 +02

Aug.-Sept	Sept-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 55 +01	6·40 +02	6 32 +02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs.	8 3 0 B.T.
April-May ...	... "	9 4 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May ...	...Rs.	8 11 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	"	7 10 0
Yellow " " ...	"	8 7 0

JINGELLYSEED.—
Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	59 8 0
Mimbara ...	... "	61 0 0
Black Kutni ...	... "	48 8 0
Red Khandwa ...	... "	54 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Forward ... Rs. 12 5 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs.	39 0 0
Forward ...	" Rs.	35 8 0 B T

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Bold ... ... Rs. 49 8 0
Small ... ... " 47 8 0

WHEAT:—
The market is firm,
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 8 0 R T
White Delhi Apl.-May ... " 5 11 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,685
Bank of India	65 1-2
Eastern Bank	92
Indian Specie	70 1-2

MILLS.

David	102 1-2
Kohinoor	812 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,125
New Great Eastern	267 1-2
Standard	1,375

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary —	154
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	181 C D
Bombay S N Ordy	260 C D
Colaba Land and Mill	1,550
Kemp & Co	174
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ord. ...	95

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	582 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday:—

Cotton	18,028	bales.
Wheat	13,248	cwts.
Linseed	830	"
Rapeseed	403	"
Gingellyseed	12,251	"
Poppyseed	18	"
Groundnuts	3,368	"
Castorseed	6,798	"
Rice	3,633	"
Myrabollams, ...	1,206	"
Cottonseed	23,378	"
Mowrasee	6	"
Gram	6,913	"
Jowar	529	"
Maize	nil	
Barley	1,317	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	13,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Exports to Continent	...	2,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York	...	13·05+10
Future Cotton at New York—Mar.	...	12·59+13
Future Cotton at New York—May	...	12·44+14
Tone Market at closing Spot	...	Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures		do

General Tone of Market:—Steady and advanced on spinners said to be bidding more freely and on bull support.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...	12 5-8 +1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.		12·6+13
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.		12·64+15
Opening tone of Market—		Steady
Closing Tone of Market	...	do

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...Steady and closed Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... do.

Total Day's Sales ...	... 8,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ...	... 800 do
Total Sales of Surat ...	... .
Total Day's Imports ...	... .
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... 5 9-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F.	... 5 5-8
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	... 10
Good Bhownuggar ...	... 6 1 8d.
Good Bengal	... 5 10·16d.
F. G. Bengal	... 5 12·16d.
Fine Bengal	... 5 14·16d.
Good Madras Westerras Ldn	... 6 3·16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	... 6 25-32d.
Geo. Mayalla Yarns ...	... 11 1 8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)	... 11 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns—	Quiet
Tone of Coarse Yarns—	do
Mid American at Liverpool ...	... 6 97+3

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Feb.-Mar.	6·72+4
Mar.-Apr.	6·72+4
Apr.-May	6·70+4
May-June	6·70+4
June-July	6·68+5
July-Aug.	6·64+4
Aug.-Sept.	6·54+5
Sept.-Oct.	6·38+4
Oct.-Nov.	6·30+4

MANCHESTER, Feb. 10.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm and generally inactive. Fair enquiry for shirting shooties and prints.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn.— 46 3 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Feb-Mar.—Hamburg—70 6 "
Do. La Plata...Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—45 0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... ... Firm
Do. Tendency of the Market—For higher prices
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes, Feb.—£28 0-0 "
do ...Apr.-May.—£27-10-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... ...80,000 qrs
Poppyseed Canal...Feb.-Mar.-Hburg— 69 "
Do. Tone of Market Close— Steady
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ... Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp 51 3 "
Do. Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. exship.. Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp— 52 3 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp— Nominal
Do. Jamba Red ... ... do
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Cotton seed, Bombay parcels ... Feb.-Mar.—Hull—£7-1-9— "
Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Steady
Gingelly Seed, Bombay 15 p.c....Feb.-Mar.—London 63 "
Wheat, Choice white Karachi ...Feb.-Mar.—London— 40 6
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Feb.-Mar.—London 40 3
Do. Club No. 2 Feb.-Mar.—London 40 6
Do. Choice white Delhi ..Feb.-March —London Nominal
Do. Tone of Market at Close ... ...
Do. South Australian ... Feb.-Mar.—
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs ... No Sellers
Do. Red Graded American per central Mar.— ... 7 5 1-2

LONDON, Feb 10.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 7 1-2 —Sellers
German Beet-root, 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Mar.—9 9 3-4 —Sellers
" Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.—12 6 3-4—Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Mar.-Apl.—12 7 1-2 —Sellers
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India Feb.-Mar.—12 7 1-2 —Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Mar.-Apl.—12 8 1-4 —Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... .
Mauritius Crystals ...Feb.—12 3 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... .
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Feb-Mar.—13 10 1-2 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Mar.-Apl.—14 0 3-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.— Steady

LONDON, Feb. 10.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Feb.-Mar.	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... June	—11
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... July-Dec.	—10 7 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Feb.-Mar.	—12 6
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... June	—11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... July-Dec.	—10 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Feb.-Mar.	—12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta ... June	—12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July-Dec.	—12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Feb.-Mar.	—13
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June	—12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec.	—12 1 1-2
Closing Tone of Market ...	Steady
Special Feature	Prices generally unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Previous price
Silver Spot	28 7-16 28 5-8
Silver 2 months ...	28 5-8 28 13-16
" Closing Tone of Market	—Quiet India selling
" Tendency, etc, of the Market	—With little doing.
Rentes 3 per cent ...	...£ 89
Consols 2½ per cent	...£ 74 7-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent	...£ 91 1-8
Sterling loan ...	...£ 91 1-8
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	...£ 77
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	" £ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz ...	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	—Steady.
Closing " "	— do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs ...	... 25·23 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	... 20·48

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market ...	... Steady

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·72	6·74
Mar.-Apl. ...	6·72	6·74
Apl.-May ...	6·70	6·72
May-June ...	6·70	6·72
June-July ...	6 68	6·71
July-Aug. ...	6·64	6·67
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·54	6·57
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·38	6·41
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·30	6·33

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MONRO—At Cawnpore, on the 25th January, to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Monro, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Mahaluxmi Racecourse.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
American Marathi Mission Centenary Meeting in the American Mission Church, new Nagpada Road, Byculla, at 8 p. m., when Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. A. H. S. Aston and others will speak.
"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
Parashramrao's Circus near Phul-gully, 9-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim:—"Death is easier than that which follows it (God's judgment), and more difficult than that which precedes it (life)."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden on Sunday at midnight and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...	...	*
do do for Calcutta ...	...	*
do do for Madras... ...	...	*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barrard, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallaodaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day:—

March ...	El Abanico ... A Javaleyes
Overture ...	Dichter und Bauer ... Strauss
a. Mazurka (Cornet Solo)	Solo ... Zloff
b. Serenade ...	Andaluse ... Fleeberg
Selection ...	Haddon Hall ... Sullivan
Valse ...	The Chocolate Soldier... Straus
a Intermezzo from ...	Princess Caprice ... Leo Fall
b. One Step ...	The Dodo Dawdle ... Funkels
Selection ...	The Girl in the Train... Leo Fall

LECTURE BY PROF. WELINKAR.—To-day, at 6-30 p.m., Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., will deliver a lecture on "The Modern Idea of God," in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.—An educational conference will be held at the Framji Cawasji Institute Hall on Wednesday the 19th, Thursday the 20th, and Friday the 21st February, from 5 to 7 p. m. (S. T.), each day. The proceedings will be opened by the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.I.E. I.C.S., on Wednesday at 5. p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—On the 2nd January 1913 a Telegraph Office was opened in the General Post Office, and the public counter is in the central hall, under the dome. Telegrams are accepted on week days from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. The office will not be open on Sundays or Telegraph holidays.

LECTURE.—On Sunday, at D'Souza's School Hall, near New Gloria Church, Byculla, under the auspices of the Mazagon Institute, a public lecture on "Home Life" was delivered by Mr. J. M. Lopes, vice-president of the said Institute, Mr. M. T. Vaz, presiding. There was a large gathering including several ladies. Mr. D. R. Simoens, president of the Institute, in proposing the chairman, said that the honour of delivering the first lecture in this new palatial hall was rightly due to Mr. Lopes. The lecturer dwelt upon the subject with his usual fluency, dividing it into Character and Parental Influence, as the main elements constituting a happy home. Mr. J. Furtado and the Rev. D. D'Sa were the next speakers. The chairman, in summing up, paid a fitting tribute to the lecturer and called upon the audience to pass a hearty vote of thanks. With a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 24.

An instructive debate on the Olympic Games was held at Cambridge University during the week. It was moved that the importance of the festival has been much exaggerated. Those who opposed, included P. J. Baker, and the motion was defeated, which is satisfactory. Of course there was the usual individual who trotted out the thread-bare idea that the best English sportsmen made winning a secondary consideration, and that it would be better to withdraw from the games than adopt American methods. One loses patience with such statements, but the individual responsible was well answered by P. J. Baker. He remarked: "It is hard to be patient with a deal of the prejudiced nonsense people were ready to say, ready to listen to, and ready to repeat." He further added that we adopt American methods (that is thoroughness and enterprise) in football and rowing, in which we did well. Best of all, however, was his final remark as to accusing the Americans of fouls; he thought the attitude of the Press was as discreditable to this country as it well could be. Any fair minded man with a knowledge of facts would know that the statements could not be proved.

My readers will hardly need reminding that Mr. Baker is an ex-President of the Cambridge University A. C. and that he represented the British Empire at the last Olympic Games. It is well for our reputation that we have such outspoken athletes to refute the slanders of the ignorant and prejudiced individuals who have so sullied England's name for sportsmanship.

GOOD MEN.

Our best athletes are now getting into shape for the big cross-country races. The championship of Berks, Bucks and Oxfordshire on Saturday, proved conclusively that Jas Wilson of Slough is a "top notcher." He won the North of the Thames Championship last year, and his latest performance points to further improvement. He beat a big field on Saturday, winning by 46secs. in a journey of 6 miles. He is a sturdy runner and just the sort to do well at the Marathon distance.

Another fine performance, on Saturday, was recorded by R. Bridge, the one-armed Lancashire postman, who holds amateur championship honours at two and seven miles; Bridge was very disappointed when he was disqualified at the Olympic Games, but judging walking is a matter over which many officials cannot agree. He started from scratch in a seven miles road handicap at Bolton on Saturday, and by covering the course in 52mins. 48secs. managed to beat all save three of his rivals.

From what the writer learns from his Berlin representative, the German authorities are making big efforts for the 1916 Olympic Games. An important sports festival is to be held at Berlin on Feb. 15-17, whilst the Stadium at Grunewald will be opened in the coming spring. Anyone who has come in contact with Germans, well knows their hospitable nature, and the word has gone round that they must repay in full for the hospitality German athletes have received at the other Olympic festivals. It can be taken for granted that the 1916 Games will mark another big advance in the world's athletics.

POLO.

Events move so rapidly that we shall have the next series and matches for the International Polo Cup to claim attention in a few months. The names of the players who will do duty for England are not actually known but it is understood that W. S. Buckmaster (captain) will have F. M. Freake, Lord Wodehouse, G. Belville (of the Old Cantabs), Capt. Ritson and Capt. Cheape to pick his team from. Assuming they are in form, it is probable that Buckmaster, Freake and Cheape will be called on. The Duke of Westminster has undertaken to supply the team with ponies, and the present arrangement is to ship thirty-five across the Atlantic on May 3rd. The team will sail about a week later, which will allow of about three weeks for "tuning up" purposes on the other side. The matches will be over before the very hot weather sets in, so that the visitors should be able to do themselves justice. Mr. Buckmaster has not yet played in America, but he helped England to beat America in the matches of 1902.

THE TURF.

There are still followers of racing to be found who are opposed to the starting gate. They are few, however, and as Mr. Sydenham Dixon, one of our greatest authorities, recently wrote, nineteen out of twenty racegoers would vote against a reversion to the flag start.

Nothing is perfect, but we seldom get the delays at the post which were often so trying in the flag-start days. That some horses are more docile at the gate than others, is perfectly natural. It is also a fact that the bad behaviour of some horses is due to their trainers not having properly schooled the animals. It is no uncommon thing for a starter to remark "So and so is running a horse in this race; so, I suppose, I shall have a nice time of it with him." Mr. Sydenham Dixon is responsible for this statement, so that it throws a vivid light on certain happenings and supports what the writer has often pointed out; viz., that the horse is a very intelligent animal and can be taught to start properly, if the trainer does his work well.

Three candidates for Grand National honours in Carsey, Bloodstone and King, of the Scarlets were among the five runners for the Open Steeplechase at Hurst Park on Saturday. The last-named was unfortunate; as, after leading for some time, he was interfered with by a riderless horse. The three cracks jumped splendidly, but not being fit yet, they lacked pace, the victory going to Oysart with Carsey second best.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Some of the remarks made by Mr. Rowland Hill of the Rugby Union at the farewell luncheon to the South African footballers are worth repeating. He pointed out that the mission of the English team to South Africa, twenty-one years ago, had led to very satisfactory results, as illustrated by the ability of the men they were honouring that day. What was even of greater importance, said Mr. Hill, was the splendid manner South Africa had stood by the Rugby Union in its efforts to maintain real amateurism. Another notable speech was made by Mr. Gibb of the Union Castle Line. He referred to the sporting spirit shown by the visitors, the value of such tours is in promoting international interests, and in smoothing away misunderstandings. Sir Owen Phillips was prevented from presiding, but he sent a message to the Springboks, saying, "The whole Empire is proud of you."

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Welshmen were very confident that the home team would defeat England in the first of the season's Rugby internationals at Cardiff on Saturday. England had never prevailed at Cardiff, and it was eighteen years since the visitors had gained the spoils on Welsh soil. Thus there was reason for the confidence, and particularly as England lost to the South Africans by a bigger margin than Wales. The English had to face wind and rain at the start, yet they managed to hold their own, so that there was no score at half time. During the second portion of the game, the visitors went all out to win, and their football was of the best. The rushes of the forwards led to the gain of many yards and gave the Welsh defenders anxious moments. A long pass by Davies to Coates on the wing led to the first score. The Bristol man handed off Plummer and scored a try which Greenwood converted. A little later, England carried a scrum twenty yards from the Welsh line, and on the ball going to Poulton, he dropped a grand goal with the left foot. Poulton had a hand in the other try. He kicked, followed up, gathered the ball, passed to Steinthal, who parted with it. When collared, Pillman then took up the work and dribbled over the line.

The English side is composed of fifteen fine individual players, but being drawn from fourteen different clubs, it is not surprising if the combination is not what it might be. If, however, the side could have a dozen sound trial matches, and could be coached in tactics and taught a few simple signals as a guide to particular forms of play, there would be no need to fear any side.

SOCCER INTERNATIONAL.

Several young players were called on to play for Wales against Ireland, at Belfast, on Saturday. They came very well out of the ordeal, though the victory was only gained by the narrow margin of a goal to nil. This was scored by Roberts, four minutes after the start. The Irishmen did plenty of attacking during the second half, but could not get past the defence.

It looks as though Manchester City has found a good recruit in Howard, a young player, who was tried at centre-forward against Liverpool. He met with great success, scoring all four goals, which enab

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Rochdale, 2,976 tons, Captain C. W. McMullen, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Orissa, 3,535 tons, Captain A. J. Evens sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Wilson Line steamer Montebello, 2,770 tons, Captain T. Croft, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain F. W. Fry, will sail to-day for Calcutta via ceast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Hymettus, 2,981 tons, Captain W. Macfarlane sails on Tuesday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Mysore, 2,431 tons Captain J. C. Conn, sailed yesterday for London and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Amatonga, 5,093 tons, Captain A. W. Wooster, will sail to-day for Portsaid for orders with a general cargo.

The steamer Umona, 2,388 tons, Captain W. G. Rivers, will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesbrough with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umona, 2,123 tons, Captain J. E. Kilner, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The Japan mail steamship Co's steamer Rangoon Maru, 9,139 tons, Captain Y. Kama Shima, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

The P. and O Co's China mail steamer Delta, 4,779 tons, Captain E. P. Martin, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Umtala, 1,664 tons, Capt R G Kessler, arrived in harbour on Monday from Durban via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Rabenfels, 2,892 tons, Capt C Steinert arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Couch, 3,542 tons, Captain John T. Welch arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Batoum with a cargo of petroleum in bulk.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt R A Nugent ....R N Flag ship
H M S Alert ....Comdr H O Somerville ....Sloop
H M S Sphinx .. ....Comdr Geo J Todd .....Spl Ser St
H I M S Hardinge ...Comdr B H Gibson .....Troopship.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia.....3098 Coverley .... W and A G and Co
3 Sardegna ...3265 Munro ....Genoa 13-2 ..R Line
4 City of Lucknow...2371 Simpson ...Liverpool...16-2...
K N & Co
5 Tantah..... ...1114 Simms ....Jeddah .....13-2...
T M & Co
7 Semiramis .....2187 Parisich ...Trieste.....16-2...
A L S N Co
8 Mystic..... ...2432 Kain ....London .....11-2 ...
W & A G & Co
9 Querimba .....4937 Fry ... ...Calcutta .. 11-2...
M M & Co
10-11 Delta..... ....4730 Martin...Shanghai ...12-2...
P & O S N Co
12 & 13 Egypt.....4207 Summers.....London...22-2...
P & O Co
14 Dwarka.....759 Maxon.....Busreh...12-2.....
M M & Co
15 Gorjistan.....2878 Paramor.....Antwerp...19-2
M M & Co
16 Amazonga .....2093 Wooster ..Port Said ..11-2 ..
Ralli Bros

ARRIVALS

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Rabenfels	Steinert	Karachi, Feb 8
	Umtala	Kessler	Durban, Jan 22
11	Couch	Welch	Batoum, Jan 17
	Rangoon Maru ...	Kamoshita ...	Kobe, Jan 13

DEPARTURES.

Feb	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Austria	Casulli	Kobe
	Perlak	Gentles	Rangoon
	Orissa	Evans	Calcutta
	Mystic	Cox	London, &c
	Hymettus	Macfarlane ..	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Delta, Martin, for Shanghai.
" Amatonga, Wooster, for Port Said, for orders.
" Umona, Rivers, for Hull.
" Lalpoora, Kilner, for Karachi.
" Querimba, Fry, for Calcutta.
" Rochdale, Mcmullen, for Antwerp.
" Montebello, Croft, for Hull.

The following vessels began to load ; yesterday :—
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool, etc.
" Rabenfels for New York, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lucknow s—200 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co ; 40 cwts cocoanut oil, B Ray and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 5 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co ; 5 bales hides, J M Rahimtoola.

City of Glasgow s—21,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 17,537 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 220 bales, cotton waste, W Woolf and Sons.

Elysia s—1,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 2,860 cwts linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—40 casks salted skin, Enrico N Stein ; 98 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co ; 2,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Umona s—2,937 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Elysia s—8 bales hides, H M Halim ; 110 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—250 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

Rabenfels s—4,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Rabenfels s—30,000 cwts casterseed, 999 cwts Teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Catalone s—4,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,690 cwts bones, R Kaderbhoy.

Rochdale s—340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 40 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Werdenfels s—1,000 cwts, groundnuts, C Boggiano and Co; 25 bales hemp, Ebji Oomersey.

Egypt s—253 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Werdenfels s—345 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2 pots rosa oil Bauer and Krause.

Chiltern Range s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed 3,001 cwts groundnuts, 8,000 cwts castorseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 630 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts, mowraseed, 3,380 cwts linseed, 3,999 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

Benin s—1,026 cwts gum, R Damjie and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, J Murbharam; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Druyfus and Co; 65 bales hemp, 66 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 35 bales cottonfly, T Damjee ; 349 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Chiltern Range s—4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bsos

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lucknow s—2,947 cwts groundnuts, G Bhimjee, 1,500 cwts castorseed, 4,557 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 102 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

Elysia s—8,500 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros;

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. ; 100. bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 2,002 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—1 bale cotton, the Bombay Co; 684 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 55 bales, the National, F and C Corporation.

FOR PORT SAID (for order.)

Inglemoor s—1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Catalone s—60,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—52 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—38 chest opium, P and O S N Co.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Proprietors of the NATIONAL PRINTING PRESS, Fort, Bombay, have purchased the 'Crown Electric Printing Works', in Public Auction.

It is hardly necessary to mention, that our firm Estd. in 1875, is the oldest firm of PRINTERS, STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, Etc., WELL-KNOWN IN INDIA.

Now we request the large circle of our Patrons as well as the Old Customers of the late Crown Printing Works, to extend to us their kind sympathy and support, as they have so far done; and we assure them that we shall do all that lies in our power to give them entire satisfaction.

We have, owing to growing business, removed our Printing Department to the premises of our late Contemporaries.

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FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.....	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 12 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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The Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 12th February, 1913.

FARMING WITH EXPLOSIVES.

MUCH has been said and written in India during the past few months regarding the magnificent results which have been obtained by agriculturists and farmers in the United States and Canada by the use of dynamite, for the purpose, to put it briefly, of loosening the soil to a depth sufficient to bring up sub-soil moisture and plant-food, and thereby provide all the water and nutrition required for insuring maximum crops. This scientific method of farming is now being vigorously advocated for India, but it does not appear to be generally known, or, at any rate, remembered, that the principle underlying the American dynamite method has been understood and practically applied in India from very remote times. The Coorg cardamom cultivator tells you that the spice will grow only in places where the ground has been shaken and opened up by the heavy fall of large trees. When a cardamom garden is being laid out, the first thing is to select suitable forest trees for felling. The felling operations take place in February and March, every thing being done to secure the heaviest possible fall of the trees. The young cardamom plants shoot up with the first monsoon rains, and it is noteworthy that they are most plentiful and promising round the ponderous and prostrate trunks. Fire also, it may be mentioned, has been impressed in curious ways into the service of the Indian cultivator. Formerly, in times of drought, one of the many quaint and esoteric ceremonies for inducing rain consisted in tying dried twigs of the madar plant—the fibre of which gives us the celebrated bowstring hemp of Western India—to the tails of bulls, setting fire to the twigs and exciting the animals to go careering madly round a field. Quite possibly, there was some crude idea of soil-loosening associated with this practice, though doubtless the belief in the mind of the superstitious cultivator was that his gods were being propitiated, and would send down rain. The Malabar cultivator, down to the present day, successfully hastens the appearance of fruit on his jack trees by lighting a straw fire at the foot of the tree. Thus farming by fire and explosions cannot be correctly said to be altogether a new thing to India. Most of the old Indian agricultural ideas and principles had a sound scientific basis, but they were suffered to get so largely mixed up with superstition that they either lost their real significance, or became so hopelessly twisted out of their original shape, as to lose most, if not all, their practical utility.

With regard to the now highly popular, remarkably profitable, and very extensive American method of dynamite farming, it may be pointed out, in addition to much that has recently been written on the theme, that one very distinct advantage of the system lies in the wholesale destruction of harmful insect-life which it incidentally involves. For this reason, among others, it would certainly prove of immense benefit to India could the system be brought into successful and general application here. The injury done to field and garden crops in most parts of India by noxious insects and harmful fungi is on too enormous a scale to be calculated. Very little, comparatively speaking, has so far been done to protect the crops against the ravages of the millions and millions of their caterpillar, moth, beetle, fungoid, and other foes. Dynamite, while opening up the sub-soil and bringing up rich food to the plant, would also annihilate the insect-enemies of the latter, and that would be a boon indeed to the agriculturist. It would certainly be immeasurably more effective and expeditious than our present devices of spraying and fumigating and seeking natural enemies of destructive hexapods and the like.

Dynamite farming has been in vogue in North America these last thirty years or so, and its popularity, to quote another writer, is still spreading like a prairie fire. We do not know if the romantic story of its introduction is generally known; but in North California, where there are large areas of stiff red soil, extremely difficult to break up, it occured to an astute farmer, Rufus Bateson, to try the experiment of breaking some of this ground with explosives. Dynamite was the agency employed, for the reason that, unlike other explosives, it exerts its force in a downward direction. A number of small holes, not exceeding a foot in depth, were drilled at regular intervals, small charges of dynamite inserted and fired by electricity. The results surpassed all expectations, the whole surface was crumbled, and the crops of the first year were 30 per cent. better than those raised on adjoining similar lands that had been broken up with a heavy gang plough. The expense, at the same time, was very little greater than that entailed by the use of horse or steam power. The American farmer is nothing if not 'cute, and Bateson's example quickly caught on. To-day the Agricultural Colleges and Stations in the U. S. A., as well as in the neighbouring Dominion of Canada, are among the most eloquent preachers of the gospel of dynamite-farming. Here in India we have no lack of earnest preachers of sound and righteous and profitable scientific doctrines, but it is not so easy to find followers, and it remains to be seen whether dynamite farming will catch on. At the same time, the Indian preacher has not hesitated to use this explosive for the purpose of fish-poaching—a criminally wasteful process, as invariably very few fish are taken for the large quantities which the explosion stupefies with, as a rule, fatal effects.

OUR LOSS IN THE ANTARCTIC.

THE sudden destruction of the principal members of the Scott Antarctic Expedition deals a staggering blow to all who live within the British Empire, and to all the scientific world. Overwhelmed by the rigours of a blizzard, or slowly succumbing to the pangs of starvation, they remain the same central figures in the greatest tragedy of polar exploration—the greatest tragedy, if for no other reason than its strange pathos. History has no other tale such as this, of five heroes, typical of the pluck and perseverance of the British race, cut off unexpectedly almost in the moment of their triumph, at the very time when with pride and anticipation of their welcome, they had set off to carry news of their great achievement. The sacrifice involved in such a death recalls more vividly the single purpose and generous instincts, which characterised their leader at almost the very outset of their journey. There is no need—it would be singularly inappropriate—to revive an old controversy now, but there may briefly be recalled the attitude which Scott adopted, when he learned first that he had an unexpected rival in the field. The Scott Expedition went south with other intentions, beyond that of finding the Pole. There were many scientific tasks which it had set itself, much work involving protracted stays at places many miles north of the Pole. Captain Amundsen's main object was a quick dash to the Pole itself, and when this was communicated to Scott, in the belief that it might cause him to hasten his plans and enter a race with his rival, he calmly refused to allow it in any degree to disturb the carefully mapped programme of his expedition. Scientific knowledge, not personal reputation, was the object of his search, and the ephemeral glory of being the first to reach the Pole would not turn him from his pre-arranged plan. It is such a spirit, which has animated Britain's greatest sons in every path of fame, and it will not be the least treasured memory of Scott and his companions in sacrifice, that it was in this spirit of modesty and service that they set about their work for the Empire and the world.

As events have shaped themselves, Scott was but a little more than a month later than Amundsen at the Pole. All through the Antarctic winter of 1911, Scott and his people were quartered at the western end of Ross's Ice Barrier. They left the southern point of Ross Island, being then 850 miles from the Pole, on November 2nd. The conditions, which they had to face, were not favourable to fast travelling, but by dogged effort the explorers made their way over the Barrier ice and up to the high plateau region of South Victoria Land, by way of Beardmore Glacier, which had previously been traversed by Sir Ernest Shackleton. By January 4th they had advanced to a point in lat. 87 deg. 32 min. S.; having travelled from Hut Point, a distance of over 680 miles in 62 days. Their average rate of progress southward was eleven miles a day. Here the last supporting party turned back, leaving Captain Scott and the four companions, who have perished with him, to continue the journey to the Pole. This was now 170 miles away, and covering this last stretch at a slightly accelerated speed—they made a little over 12 miles a day—they reached the Pole on January 18th. How the final disaster befell them, we yet do not know; but the experts, who are best qualified to know, believe by starvation. It would seem a little strange that Captain Scott, with so much experience of these regions, should not have been prepared for the sudden storms, which are known to characterise these parts, whereas a zealous lightening of equipment is an old fault, to which explorers will ever be liable. We may only hope that in time the veil may be lifted, and we shall know how these heroes met their end. In the meantime, we may observe that India is by no means disassociated from the loss, which has been suffered. Captain Oates, a distinguished soldier, has served not only in India but in Tibet; Lieut. Bowers was a member of an Indian service, the Royal Indian Marine. We are sure that British residents in India will be anxious to be able to contribute to the national memorial, which must be erected to these heroes, who have gone.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PORBANDER.

THE Government of Bombay has permitted an important experiment to be made at Porebander, and his Excellency Lord Sydenham, when he paid a visit there two or three days ago was able in gratified terms to point to its justification. Since the death of the late Rana, the ruler of the state has been a minor, and Porebander has been the first state in Kathiawar in which an administration has been undertaken from the outset by Indians. In permitting this to take place at Porebander, Government showed not only confidence in the persons selected, but a determination that the innovation should be given a thorough trial, for Porebander is not an insignificant state, as states go in the Bombay Presidency. It is a second class state of Kathiawar, and, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, has an area of 636 square miles and a considerable population and trade. Its administration has been conducted jointly by Durbar Shri Vajsurvala and Mr. Kaleandrai Buxi. His Excellency, when these gentlemen were presented to him the other day, praised the results, and added, "I am strongly of opinion that the principle of an Indian administration should be accepted, wherever the conditions are favourable, and thoroughly qualified administrators are available." With these sentiments it is difficult to disagree, but it may be noted that Lord Sydenham spoke in very guarded terms, and we do not believe that the success of the present experiment will be permitted to precipitate the Government into further essays of a similar kind, where there is not the same assurance of success. Experience teaches that instances of this character are rare exceptions. British administrations, which have invariably proved successful, have generally had, on taking up the management of a native state, to make changes at once in the personnel of the state service. In some cases where a British administration has led the way, it may be possible for an Indian to follow it within distinct guiding-marks, but all such changes must be made with the greatest caution, and this we do not imagine his Excellency's Government, or that, which will succeed it, will fail to exercise.

CHINA.

BRITISH residents in China do not take a bright outlook on the affairs of the new republic. They find no improvement in the administration, and point to the President's virtual autocracy as indicative of further unrest. The result of twelve months of republican rule, it is felt, has been more and more to isolate the President to a position of self responsible power. How far that power extends in the provinces, it is impossible to say. At least in Peking his authority would appear to be unassailed if not unquestioned. President Yuan stands above all parties—a statement which, by no means, includes a want of partisans—and his ability to control them has been demonstrated on more than one notable occasion. The National Council is subservient, if not actually indifferent; and Presidential Mandates, long possessing the tone, have now virtually assumed the form of decrees. It is impossible, writes a correspondent, not to feel that the country is gradually drifting to a stage at which the aspirations underlying the revolution must crystallize about some personal form of government or vanish into nothingness, and there is no question but that this feeling is shared by many of the soundest in the nation.

THE SHANGHAI OPIUM LIBEL.

THE "North China Daily News" draws attention to the judgment of the Shanghai Mixed Court—which we publish elsewhere—in the case in which Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. and other opium merchants proceeded against a vernacular newspaper for libel. As is explained, the real purpose of the merchants was to restrain the defendant from pursuing his former methods of controversy and imputing improper motives to businessmen. The rights and wrongs of the opium trade there was no attempt to discuss. The result of the case is as unsatisfactory as the Chinese law on which it was based. A fine should have been imposed for the education of the new journalism to which China is now giving birth, especially as the defendant was unable to put forth any plea of justification, but the only punishment he received at the hands of the Court was a mild reprimand which can have no salutary effect at all.

THE improvements contemplated in Delhi City may include the widening of the road inside Kashmir Gate, where traffic is at times congested. Sanitation will, however, have the greatest claim to attention, the deffective system of sewerage needing urgently to be taken in hand; and measures against malaria are to be introduced on scientific lines. Mr. Baker, architect, who is now in Delhi, visited the northern and southern sites for which lap puts have been preparee. He is thus making himself acquainted with the local conditions.

THE P. and O. Steamer Co.'s s.s. "Mooltan" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of 9th instant.

The Government of India has submitted for sanction to the Secretary of State the project for a reservoir on the Vellar river in Madras, estimated to cost twenty and a half lakhs.

THE Rev. David Reid, B.D., and members of the British Sunday School Union Commission, have visited Allahabad, and addressed meetings with reference to Sunday school work.

At the all-India Ambulance competitions here to-day, the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's trophy for regular troops was won by the 14th King's Own Hussars from Mhow with 875 marks out of a possible 1,000. The 5th Light Infantry from Nowgong being second with 753 marks. There was only one entry for the Raja of Dewas' trophy for the Imperial Service Troops, which was won by the Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry with a creditable score of 802.

CALCUTTA.

Port Commissioners and Officers.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

I advised you a month ago of the rumblings of a revolt against the policy of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, to starve the jetties in order to feed their wholly unsatisfactory ewe lamb, the Kidderpore Docks. The threatening storm caused the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to circularise the members for an expression of opinion on, *inter alia*, the expediency of urging the Government of Bengal to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to examine into the administration of the port. Much to the surprise and chagrin of the Committee, that circular fell flat. There were only twenty-nine replies sent in, which seemed to show that the woes of the Import Trade, the most clamorous malcontent, had excited cynical satisfaction rather than tender sympathy in the general body of the commercial community. The Chamber Committee, however, declined to believe that the large majority of Calcutta merchants and tradesmen were whole-hearted subscribers to La Rochefoucauld's famous dictum on the sufferings of one's friends. They attributed the seeming callousness to the pre-occupation of the audience and the monitor's lack of insistence ; they accordingly sent out a fiery cross which immediately alarmed the enemy. Sir Frederick Dumayne, the Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust, countered immediately by convening a public committee to consider the grievances of the import trade with a view to redress. It was an adroit move which will probably have the effect of allaying public excitement, unless the subsidiary agitations take Sir Frederick Dumayne in the flank. The most sinister of these are promoted by agrieved Departments of the Port Commission itself, and the aspect of affairs is ugly. The River Survey Department, on whose vigilance and efficiency the safe navigation of the Hooghly depends, is in a state bordering on open mutiny; the Traffic Department is disgusted to the verge of disloyalty. I am not, in saying this, giving rein to rhetorical extravagance; I am merely stating what has been embodied in petitions already sent to the Government of Bengal. The provocation is similar in each case. The members of the River Survey Department accuse the Deputy Conservator, their direct superior, of making a fetish of the master mariner's certificate to their undoing; the officers of the Traffic Department attribute their ruin to an absurd idolatry of the University degree. To come to the practical issues ; promotion in the River Survey Department has been blocked by the usurpation of the appointments of Assistant Conservators by outsiders whose only qualification is the possession of a master mariner's certificate. In the Traffic Department a very junior officer has stepped over the heads of a host of seniors simply because he holds an University degree. The explanation of these irregularities is simple. The present Deputy Conservator is not an officer of the Royal Navy like Captain Petley, but an old B. I. S. N. Commander holding a master mariner's certificate ; the present Secretary, who influences the patronage in the Traffic Department, is a B. A. The principle of trades unionism is strong in both, and I am very much afraid that the enthusiastic exercise of it has considerably embarrassed the Port Commissioners without enhancing the popularity of Sir Federick Dumayne or conducing to the efficient administration of the port. I will not inflict upon your readers a long dissertation on the pros and cons of their subsidiary agitation, but it will interest them to hear that the case of the River Survey has obtained much public sympathy. The regular members are trained in their work from boyhood, and the accuracy of their charts has all along been the admiration and salvation of the Hooghly pilots. It is a poor return for such devotion and capacity to be robbed of the reward simply because a Conservator, who is not a surveyor, thinks surveying mere child's play, proficiency in which, like proficiency in golf, may be acquired by any duffer in middle age. The danger of such a doctrine to the safe navigation of a river so slim as the Hooghly is the best guarantee that the grievances of the River Surveyors will be redressed before there is another wreck on the James and Mary.

The voting for the new Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is in progress, and I should be able to give you the results in my next letter. There is not likely to be any change in the championship. That the members were fully satisfied with the stewardship of the Hon. Mr. A. M. Monteath was proved by his election to the Imperial Council The question of the Deputy Chairman presents more scope for speculation. Mr. Norman McLeod and Mr. J. C. Shorrock are the Chamber representatives in the Bengal Council, and the Chamber would be happy with either as Deputy Chairman were the other dear charmer away. If both elect to court the favours of the electors, we should see one of the most interesting contests of recent years Both are in the highest degree popular, and both are typical of European non-official sentiment. Mr. McLeod is the more outstanding figure at the moment, owing to his recent speech on the Delhi outrage. The morning after he made it, he woke to find himself famous, and if he stays long enough in Calcutta, that fame will carry him into the chair of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the height of every well-constituted merchant's ambition. Mr. C. C. McLeod, the head of the firm to which our Norman belongs, is now in Calcutta, and one of the objects of his visit is to push the Indian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, of which he is the Chairman. "The Tougal," as he is familiarly known in Society, is amassing a volume of first-hand information on the railway position in India, and, when he lets it go at the devoted head of Lord Crewe, I am afraid the dapper Secretary of State for India will not enjoy the douche. The agitation against the Railway Board is lulled for the moment, the agitators being determined to give Sir Henry Burt a fair chance, but it will not do to defer their hopes too long. The presence of "The Tougal" on the spot, taking notes he is sure, to print when back in London, has, they say, spurred the Railway Board to the early attainment of grace.

The nominations for the election by the non-official members of the Bengal Council, of two representatives to the Imperial Council, were published yesterday, and the absence of the name of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose from the list is the theme of general comment and speculation. You will remember my telling you in a previous letter that the caucus of College Square was trying to persuade the Rajah of Nashipur and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose to withdraw from the election, so that the return of Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu and Babu Surrendra nath Banerjea might be assured. Well, the caucus has been only partially successful, as the nobleman is still in the lists and intends to fight to the end. To add to its annoyance, there are no less than three Mahomedan candidates, who will dispute every inch of ground. The menace of this invasion is so serious that there is sure to be a howl in the Indian Press for the reform of the election rules by which Mahomedans will be confined to their own water-tight compartments. The election of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla to the Imperial Council loosened the floodgates of Hindu vituperation in this city, but, if a Mahomedan is elected by the non-officials of the Bengal Council, you may look out for the deluge. If one of the Mahomedan candidates succeeds in getting all the Mahomedan votes, plus all the European votes, Babu Surendranath Banerjea's hopes will be dashed to the ground. I have never loved Babu Surendranath Banerjea with the love of a brother, but this much I must confess, that he is head and shoulders above all his rivals in oratory and statesmanship. There is no other man living who so typifies the Bengalee race, and for that reason alone he should be elected. But there is another reason, almost as cogent. It is notorious that the delay in the Bengal election to the Imperial Council has been due solely to a consideration of the ways and means to remove the bar sinister on Babu Surendranath's escutcheon. These having been found, it seems to me that it would convert him to absolute Gokhaleism, if I may be allowed the term, if the redemption were signalised by his admission to the inner choir of seraphim.

I trust that the tone of my last letter did not leave the impression that the departure of the Court to Dacca meant that Society would be left in the doldrums of an anti-climax ; no impression could be more erroneous. Since the closing of the hospitable portals of Government House, we have seen the gallant Calcutta Light Horse go into camp on the maidan, and that event in itself is excitement enough for ordinary nerves. It is a Calcutta tradition that, as soon as the Light Horse tents are pitched under the shadow of St. Paul's, the heavens open and there is a baptism of the doughty knights. This year the tradition was not maintained. There were threats of a thunderstorm on the first night, but, as the meteorologists would say, the baric gradients were weak and we had not even a cupful of rain. The camp was less messy than usual, but also less chippy, and there was no snap next morning to fill men and horses full of martial ardour. However, the regiment is still edifyingly keen, and it is inspiriting to look down from the windows of the Royal Exchange at the khaki-clad horseman cavorting down Clive street to the accompaniment of the tooting of motor horns. The change of this performance are not to be underrated, especially as some of the horses and their riders are as raw as the air on Pen Nevis. The troopers miss Colonel Apostolides on parade, and it makes the deprivation all the more acute that he is still an active citizen of Calcutta. When he resigned the command, he expected to return at once to his native Athens, but the outbreak of the war interfered with the plans of his firm at home, and his Government wished him to stay out here to continue to perform the delicate duties of Consul for Greece; otherwise, the gallant Colonel would have been in the front of battle in Turkey ; for a braver spirit, a loftier patriot, Greece has not to-day. "The Apostle," as we love to call him, will be in his accustomed place at the regimental dinner with which the camp will conclude, and he will not be let off without chanting that weird tyrtæan exhortation with the refrain "Squaria, Squaris."

Her Excellency Lady Carmichael could not remain in Calcutta to give away the prizes at the Dog Show, and the duty devolved on Lady Duke. The exhibits were benched in the Eden Gardens, the Calcutta Cricket Club lending their ground for the purpose. The venue was certainly an improvement on that of last year, and if this had been known, the exhibitors, both local and mofussil, would have been more numerous. I, for one, would have entered my wire-haired and Irish terriers if I had had any notion that the benching and kennelling arrangements would be so good. My experiences of the past two years were very sad, and I was sceptical of any improvement with a change of location. My case was not singular, and the worst of it is that all of us who stood out are convinced that we could have gone many points better than the suprize-winners in the classes we affect. The exhibits, on the whole, were a good average standard, with some standout specimens. The Borzoi, which won the championship for the best dog in the show, was equal to anything seen at Cust's, and almost all the bull-terriers were above par. This is a very popular breed in Calcutta just now : I do not like it because it is much too impetuous and impulsive for a small house with casual *nowkers*. Bully is a grand dog for the mofussil, a perfect joy in a bobbery pack to hunt the slow, soft jackal of the Gangetic delta. The influence of the Calcutta Kennel Club is becoming more apparent every day. Mongrels are becoming scarce even in jute mill compounds, and I doubt if we shall even again see the like of Mr. James Luke's "Jungly," a dog that might have walked out of the Bayeux Tapestry. A witty cleric said of him that he was as ugly as original sin, and far more elusive. Mr. Luke now has one of the finest strains of wire fox-terriers in the country. Such examples could be multiplied to hundreds. The keeping of well-bred dogs has encouraged the destruction of street pies, those fearsome disseminators of rabies, and there has been a corresponding benefit to the community at large, of whom Mr. Medley, our doggie man *par excellence*, deserves well enough to be voted a sinecure in some Government office.

Mr. Gourlay, Private Secretary to Lord Carmichael, was the last of the Government House party to leave Calcutta for Dacca. He had to remain to see the members of the Public Services Commission safely embarked for Rangoon. He asked me to lunch just before he left, to meet Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, and I thought to draw the Labour leader on the P. S. C. for copy for you ; but he was too full of his expedition to the Tollygunge Club to play golf to talk of anything so trivially academic as simultaneous examinations. I was shown the proper way to stand when driving in a foursome, the proper style of approach, and the clerky way to putt. It was Love's labour lost, for I am as interested in golf as I am in billiards, and that is not saying much. It is rather a pity, I think, that Mr. Macdonald was not in Calcutta when the daily papers reported the High Court case in which a candidate in the pleaders' examination attempted to bribe the examiner to substitute for the papers set another lot which the candidate knew he could answer. It would have let in a flood of light on the possibilities of chicane, were examinations for the Indian Civil Service to be held in Bengal.

WHITE MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 11.

In connection with the proposed national memorial to the late Sir George White, Messrs. Cox and Company have consented to receive subscriptions in India at their various branches.

THE SCOTT EXPEDITION.

COMPOSITION OF THE LOST PARTY.

Popular R. I. M. Officer among them.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT EXPLORERS.

"Opened the Way and Traced the Route."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Captain Scott's wife is at present on the high seas, midway between San Francisco and Wellington. Mrs. Scott received her last letter from her husband in May, 1912.

Mr. Ponting, photographer to the expedition, says that Captain Scott's party would be composed of Captain Scott, Dr. Wilson, Captain Oates, Lieut. Bowers and Petty-Officer Evans.

The King has telegraphed to Lord Curzon, as president of the Royal Geographical Society, his deep grief at the news of the loss of Captain Scott and five of his party, just when he was hoping to welcome them home from a great and arduous undertaking.

THE BLIZZARD OR STARVATION?

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The "Victory and Death" of Captain Scott and his companions is the theme of editorial articles in all the papers this morning. In the absence of details of the calamity, they publish pages of obituaries, articles and pictures of the expedition, and interviews with members of former expeditions, who express the opinion that the party was cutting it too fine in the matter of food in the dash to the Pole, and probably perished of starvation.

Sir Ernest Shackleton and Captain Amundsen, interviewed in New York, said they were inexpressibly shocked at the report. They did not believe that the blizzard was solely accountable for the disaster.

Commander Peary offered his deepest sympathy to the relatives and to the entire British nation on the unexpected catastrophe.

PARIS, FEB. 11.

Dr. Charcot says: "The ill-informed public will say that Captain Scott only arrived at the Pole second, but we who know, especially Captain Amundsen and Sir Ernest Shackleton, will declare that Captain Scott opened the way to the Pole and traced the route, and that a halo of glory surrounds his name and his country."

CHRISTIANIA, FEB. 11.

Dr. Nansen does not believe that Captain Scott's preparations were less conscientious and careful owing to Captain Amundsen's expedition. Captain Scott was too prudent a man.

SOME OF THE VICTIMS.

Notices in the papers regarding the victims state that Dr. Wilson was the chief scientist of the Expedition. Captain Oates, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, was selected to take charge of the ponies, on account of his experience in India and Tibet. He was mentioned in despatches in South Africa. Lieut. Bowers belonged to the Royal Indian Marine and had charge of the commissariat, and Petty-Officer Evans was in charge of the sledges and equipment.

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society yesterday adjourned after a speech by the chairman, bidding farewell to the band of heroes, whose names would shine as an example of endurance and the qualities of Englishmen.

SYDNEY, FEB. 11.

The Cabinet has placed on record its profound regret at the death of Captain Scott and his comrades, and has directed that all flags shall be flown at half-mast to-morrow.

[Lieut. Henry R. Bowers was aged 30, and was regarded in his service as a particularly smart officer. He entered the Royal Indian Marine in 1905 and having volunteered for service with the Scott expedition he left on leave, to join it on April 14th, 1910. Prior to his departure he was an officer on the R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" where he was very popular, and before he left his fellow officers gave him a farewell dinner. He was appointed to the Expedition with the intention that he should be left in charge of the stores depot, and it is presumed from his selection to become one of Captain Scott's party for the final rush to the Pole that he had rendered services of conspicuous value.]

RIOTING IN TOKIO.

Mob sets Fire to Newspaper Offices.

TOKIO, FEB. 10.

The Diet was to-day suspended by an Imperial Edict for a further three days just as it was assembling, the intervention of the Emperor having failed to induce the Opposition parties to withdraw their motion of censure, though it resulted in a split in their ranks on the subject of the censure.

Outside Parliament excited crowds welcomed the members of the Opposition, who all wore white roses, with vociferous *banzais*, while they hooted the Ministerialists. After repeated charges, in which fifteen persons were injured, mounted police dispersed the crowds, but the people again assembled and stoned the police.

They set fire to the offices of a bureaucratic newspaper, and threw stones at the windows of another. The staff of the latter journal resorted to firearms in their defence, and killed one demonstrator. Thereupon, the mob threw into the office lighted bundles of straw soaked in oil, but the police again appeared and charged. The mob was dispersed and several persons were wounded.

The crowds then moved off, and wrecked several police stations. Military patrols have been ordered out.

TOKIO, FEB. 11.

Constant fighting took place between the mob and the police yesterday. The latter succeeded in repulsing an attack on the Premier's residence. Six persons were killed and seventy wounded in the rioting.

It is expected that the Katsura Cabinet will resign.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Colonel Prince Hohenlohe has returned to Vienna with a letter from the Tsar. The language of the Viennese semi-official Press is extremely reserved on the subject, and it is even hinted that the Mission has not produced the effect desired.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

Heavy Turkish Losses in Men and Guns.

WOMEN'S MANIFESTO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CETINJE, FEB. 10.

It is officially stated that the Montenegrin losses at Bardanjoli were 2,500 killed and wounded, while four thousand Turks, dead and wounded, were found on the battlefield.

There has also been fierce fighting for the last three days at Tarabosh, and the battle still continues.

SOFIA, FEB. 10.

The Bulgarian losses at Bulair on Saturday were five officers and 412 men wounded, and two officers and some men killed. The Turks suffered enormous losses, their death-roll including twenty officers, while they also lost many quick-firers, rifles and stores.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 11.

Hakki Pasha, a former Grand Vizier, leaves to-day for Vienna, Paris, London and Berlin, on a special mission.

BULGARS ENTRENCHING.

SOFIA, FEB. 11.

After repulsing all the Turkish attack except near Satmarmora, where the Turks were supported by warships, the Bulgarians have retired to fresh positions some six kilometres to the rear. Their losses were insignificant. The Turks lost fifty officers, and five thousand men dead, and double that number wounded. Their losses were mainly due to shell fire. The Bulgarians are entrenching before Bulair.

The Bulgarians also report having inflicted losses of several thousands on a force which landed at Charkeui.

WITH YOUR SHIELD OR UPON IT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 11.

A manifesto on behalf of the women of Turkey, addressed to the Army declares that if soldiers retreat they cannot return to their houses unless they trample under foot the Moslem women who are ready to die for country, religion and honour.

Thousands of sturdy well-equipped troops are pouring in from Asia. The Government appears to be calm and resourceful. Two troopships filled with enthusiastic troops have left daily for several days past, for secret destinations.

CARNAGE AT GALLIPOLI.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

The "Statesman" published the following special cable dated London, February 8th:—It is reported that in the Gallipoli fighting fifteen thousand Turks were killed, and ten thousand prisoners taken. Aeroplanes dropped bombs on the arsenal.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Discussion by East India Association.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Mr. P. C. Tarapore, of Bombay, lecturing before the East India Association in advocacy of the education of the masses, suggested the appointment of a commission of enquiry. To meet the needs of scattered villages, he suggested a system of travelling teachers, who should visit each village or cluster of hamlets, once a week; also the appointment of school boards, composed for the most part of non-official members, for each district. With the assent of the parents of three-fourths of the boys of school-going age, the board might recommend compulsion for the district, which could only be enforced by a vote of the Provincial Legislature. The system must respond to economic requirements by training in scientific agriculture and other industries.

Sir Roland Wilson said the lecturer's proposed mitigated compulsion was an improvement on other schemes, but his own hostility to the principle remained. The State ought not to dream of undertaking in a poor country like India any duties that were not absolutely indispensable.

Sir George Kekewich thought that a peripatetic system was a possible way of providing education, where education was non-existent. Compulsion should be introduced tentatively and slowly, and only in large urban areas, under some form of plebiscite.

Lord Reay, who presided, agreed with this view, and said that, while in other countries the question of education divided parties, this was not the case in India. With regard to the financial difficulty, he said: "We have spent a great deal of money on a good many things less vital to the moral and intellectual advancement of India than primary education, grants for which should be readily voted by the legislature."

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Financial Commissioner in London.

PEKING, FEB. 11.

The loan difficulty continues. The question of neutral advisers has been temporarily dropped.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Tsung Yuen Chang has arrived in London as the Financial Commissioner for China.

Interviewed by Reuter, he said that he had not come specially with regard to the Loan, but generally to look after financial interests. He emphasised that China needed money for the purpose of disbanding, not increasing, troops, and for restoring normal conditions in the country. He dwelt on the great strides which China had made in the direction of improving the revenue, and expressed himself as hopeful of the prospects of the future.

TIBET AND MONGOLIA.

Speculation on Dorjieff's Mission.

ST PETERSBURG, FEB. 11.

Dorjieff's Mission is still undefined. All he is willing to say is that he is charged to ascertain the views of Russia on certain questions concerning Mongolia and Tibet.

The *Novoye Vremya* understands that Dorjieff is charged to seek Russia's mediation to reconcile Britain and Tibet in consequence of the Tibetan resentment of Britain's attitude towards the relations between China and Tibet.

Fifteen young Tibetans are coming to Russia shortly to study at different schools

THE TERRITORIALS.

Government's Confession of Weakness.

QUESTIONS IN THE LORDS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEB. 10.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Viscount Midleton asked: "Would the present condition of the Territorials enable them to take the field immediately on the despatch of an expeditionary force of 160,000 men, and guarantee the safety of the country in the event of invasion?"

Baron Herschell, replying for the War Office, said that Mr. Asquith had decided, some weeks ago, at the time when the Committee of Imperial Defence met under his chairmanship, to reconsider the question. There were now 263,000 men in the force, apart from the National Reserve. Recruiting was buoyant; moreover, the War Office knew that in the event of war, the men who had recently left would rejoin in war in greater numbers than would be required to raise the force to its establishment. Arms and equipment were available for the whole number.

The Government's answer was: "We can now guarantee that in any present circumstances the country can be safeguarded against a blow aimed at its heart. We consider any large increase in expenditure solely for home defence would be a disastrous policy."

The whole of the Army Council concurred in that view, which was also strongly held by the General Staff. Nevertheless, Government was not satisfied. They aimed at an establishment of 315,000 men, and had considered the possibility of utilizing the National Reserve, now 190,000 strong, to fill the gaps in the Territorials. They had decided, to this end, to pay the County Associations, in addition to the present shilling, five shillings for each man willing to serve in home defence in a time of great national emergency, and ten shillings for those similarly willing to serve anywhere in the world. The men's present obligation referred to a time of great national peril; no money would be paid to the men themselves in peace time.

Baron Herschell concluded with an appeal for voluntary service on the part of every man. Should the young men come forward as he hoped, then the Government was prepared so to expand the force so as to find places for them all.

LAW OF THE AIR.

Foreign Craft to have Limited Landing Powers.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Government has introduced a Bill empowering the authorities to prohibit air-craft flying over prescribed areas, and to require foreign air-craft to land within certain areas.

In the event of their disregarding the warning signal, it shall be lawful to fire on such air-craft or otherwise compel compliance with the law.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The House of Commons has adopted the second reading of the Aerial Navigation Bill.

Colonel Seely said the Bill was not aimed at any foreign Power, but was intended to prevent mischievous persons from hovering over places where there were combustible stores.

JAPANESE SHIPPING.

Its Competition with British Lines.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir J. D. Rees asked a question calling attention to under-cutting, by the subsidized Nippon Yusen Kaisha, of British rates between Hong-Kong, Singapore, Rangoon, and Calcutta, while British Lines were excluded from the Japanese coasting trade. He asked what immediate action was proposed.

Mr. F. D. Acland replied that Japan had been approached with a view to the securing of a satisfactory arrangement. Proposals with this object had been made and were under consideration. In view of these negotiations, immediate retaliatory action, excluding Japanese steamers from the Indian coasting trade, was not contemplated.

KAISER AND CUMBERLANDS

Reconciliation over Daughter's Wedding.

BERLIN, FEB. 10.

The German Emperor and Empress, with their daughter, Princess Victoria Luise, suddenly went to Karlsruhe to-day, with a view to arranging the marriage of the Princess to Prince Ernst August of Cumberland, with whom the Imperial family is finally reconciled.

It is understood that Prince Ernst August renounces his claim to Hanover, and will ascend the Ducal throne of Brunswick.

BERLIN, FEB. 11.

The engagement of Princess Victoria Luise and Ernst August, Duke of Brunswick-Lueneburg, is officially announced.

THE TIMOR DISPUTE.

HAGUE, FEB. 10.

In the first Chamber of the States-General, the Foreign Minister stated that the Swiss President had not been invited to arbitrate on the dispute between Holland and Portugal with regard to Timor. The two nations had not yet signed an agreement. He would not be a party to a solution contrary to the Treaty of October 1st, 1904, and lacking the consideration of the Hague Arbitration Court.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Mr. Fell put a question with regard to the delay in the distribution of medals and *Batta* to members of the Abor Expedition. Mr. Baker replied that unavoidable delay had occurred in settling the precise conditions with regard to time and place, governing the eligibility of the individuals for the medal. Recommendations for *Batta* had not been received from the Government of India, but an enquiry would be made.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

General Diaz Proclaimed President.

SENHOR MADERO RETURNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MEXICO, FEB. 10.

General Diaz has been proclaimed President of the Republic.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The position in Mexico appears to be as follows. General Diaz with the artillery is entrenched at the Arsenal. President Madero has returned to the palace, which is protected by a thousand men with eight guns. He is confident of overcoming the revolution.

THE RACE IN ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill announced that in April 1916, Germany would have 26 Dread-noughts and Britain 43, excluding the Malay abattle ship or any provided by Canada.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Mr. Churchill stated in Parliament that it was proposed to commence next financial year the construction of China river gunboats. They should be ready for service in China at the end of 1914.

THE ARNOLD CASE.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Baker, replying to Mr. Morrell, said the Government of India had reviewed the case of Mr. Arnold of Rangoon on its merits, and had come to the conclusion that four months' imprisonment was adequate.

"I would like to make it clear," added Mr. Baker, "that this decision does not affect Mr. Arnold's power to apply to the Privy Council for a review of the case."

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The death is announced of the Scottish artist, Sir George Reid.

[Sir George Reid, who was knighted in 1891, was born at Aberdeen, in 1841, being the third son of the late George Reid and Esther Tait. He was educated at Aberdeen Grammar School. He was president of the Royal Scottish Academy from 1891 to 1902, and received honorary degrees from three Scottish Universities, St. Andrews, Aberbeen and Edinburgh.)

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Receptions and Send-off at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 11.

The members of the Public Services Commission left this forenoon for Calcutta from Barr-street jetty, where large crowds of the various Indian communities assembled. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale was accorded an enthusiastic ovation and garlanded. Sir Valentine Chirol is still indisposed, and was accompanied to the by a nurse and an A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Valentine is so unwell that it is doubtful that he will be able to take part in the remainder of the sessions. The visitors were loudly cheered as the launch left the jetty.

Last evening Mr. E A. Moolla gave a garden party to the members of the Commission at his residence in Park-road, at which over two thousand persons were present, including the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Adamson.

At 9 o'clock a reception was given to the Hon. Mr. Madge by the Anglo-Indian community at the Indian Telegraph Association Hall. Mr. Madge delivered an interesting speech, making several telling comments on the community's past achievements, its present unsatisfactory condition, and its promising future if certain needs were met. From his personal intercourse with high officials in all parts of India, he assured them that their legitimate aspirations were looked upon with sympathy by the authorities, who had every wish for their welfare and progress. Political and other considerations, however, stood in the way of most of the officers openly assisting them, but the uplifting of the community should devote their energies, especially in the direction of education, and moral and religious training. He also touched briefly on the societies formed for the betterment of the community, and the necessity for these in one way or another federating, so as to have representative headquarters, which could claim to give the views of the whole community spread all over India.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 11.

The co-opted members of the Public Services Commission, during its stay in these Provinces, will be Mr. Justice Tudball, Pandit Kanhaiya Lal Rai Bahadur, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, and Maulvi Muhammad Fasihuddin Khan Bahadur, Deputy Collector.

SOLDIERS AND SADHU.

Reported Serious Affair near Muttra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

The *Patrika* published the following particulars, from its Muttra correspondent, of the alleged shooting of a sadhu by soldiers at Brindaban:—

A Vaishnav sadhu named Kasidas, had been living for a long time in the village of Moongera, seven miles from Brindaban. On the afternoon of the 24th January three European soldiers came near his asram and shot at a deer, which died immediately. Seeing this the sadhu ran after the soldiers with iron tongs in his hand. One soldier took to flight, while another was alleged to have fired at his breast, the result being that the sadhu dropped down dead. A number of people came and arrested the two soldiers. The other soldier ran to the nearest military station, and gave information. An enquiry followed, the result of which is not known.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

Syndicalism and Its Aims.

A SINISTER MOVEMENT.

A new and disturbing spirit of great and, perhaps, of ominous significance is at work in the British Labour movement. Ample evidence of its operation has been provided by recent strikes in the United Kingdom, but certain developments that are now taking place in the organisation of the industrial classes indicate that its power is likely to be increasingly manifest as time goes on. The tendencies of the aggressive trade unionism that has come to be known as Syndicalism are so disquieting, and have excited so many misgivings concerning the future that some account of the aims of its exponents and of the ideas that inspire their activity will not probably be unwelcome. Direct action, sabotage, and anti-militarism are phrases that indicate extremely sinister aspects of the new unionism; yet the Syndicalists have their ideals. The advocacy of the general strike and the insistence on the "class war" are deemed to be essential to the speedy accomplishment of the "industrial revolution." If the workers look for a short cut to the Millenium, it is obvious, say the apostles of the new evangel, that they must so organise themselves that they will be able to take possession of the means of production and distribution. The tools, the machines, must belong to the people who now operate them; wage slavery and the capitalist system must be abolished, and to that end, the general strike must be declared. "Syndicalism, writes one of the ablest students and critics of the movement, is a method of realising the Millenium by the action and under the government of Trade Unions, and it is based on the underlying assumption that the only way of ensuring justice for the working classes or Fourth Estate is by the independent and coercive efforts of the working classes themselves."

British trade unionism has passed through many phases since the time, nearly ninety years ago, when the right of combination was first legalised in England. Syndicalism is but a fresh phase in the development of the unions as a force for the betterment of the workers' conditions. But in its methods it is curiously reminiscent of the early efforts of the organised proletariat to give effect to its views concerning its proper place in the economic scheme of things. The "Industrial Unionists" seek the organisation of the workers by industries rather than by trades or crafts. They have started out to secure the amalgamation of sectional bodies and their ultimate aim is a Republic in which industry shall be controlled by the Federated Unions. Robert Owen conceived the idea of a general federation of trade unions which should take up and work all the national industries, and it is not easy to perceive any great difference between Syndicalism, dissociated from its revolutionary accompaniments, and the aims of the pioneers of the co-operative movement. There is indeed, nothing to prevent the unions endeavouring to run industrial concerns on co-operative lines whenever they choose to do so, and it is certain that the Syndicalists hope that in various ways they will be greatly helped by the working class co-operators. Nor is the idea of the general strike a conception that British trade unionists owe exclusively either to the English or foreign expositors of the modern industrial gospel. The Chartists projected a general stoppage of labour as a means of compelling Parliament to concede to their political demands. In those days too, violence and destruction of property were the invariable concomitants of industrial strife. Sabotage, therefore, is not to be deemed altogether an alien importation; the British workman has on occasions shown himself quite as capable of destroying machinery, wrecking factories and workshops, and of initiating a policy of malicious and wilful damage as any of his Latin compeers. But now, as formerly, he finds encouragement and support for the most militant forms of action in the writings of foreign revolutionists. Precisely as Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, and Ferdinand Lassalle gave the impetus to the modern socialist movement, and provided it with its basis of economic theory, so also to-day the Syndicalist is inspired by the Gospel according to that of the Frenchman Georges Sorel. There are other continental theorists, notably Berth and Lagardelle in France, and Labriola in Italy, but Sorel, an ex-government official now nearly seventy years of age, is regarded as the foremost of the intellecual exponents of the new thought. His book "Reflexions sur la Violence," is a justification of Syndicalism and of the general strike. Only by these means, he declares, can Society be purged from the evils which now beset it, and, purified by the fire of revolution, realise its loftiest ideal. Sorel, Berth, and Lagardelle, have between them provided the practical Syndicalists of the Confederation of Labour with a philosophic basis for their activities, and they have essayed to strengthen it by reference to the writings of Kant, and the extremely modern philosopher Bergson.

It is to France, indeed, that modern Syndicalism owes both its theory and its practice. The "Confederation Generale du Travail" supplies both inspiration and example for an international movement that, in Europe, America, and Australia follows the same broad lines, while revealing differences in detail corresponding to the special conditions of the various countries. It is to France also that the distinctive name given to this new departure in the struggle of Labour to achieve solidarity, and the overthrow of the existing order owes its origin. There are definite reasons why the French Confederation of Labour—the federated Syndicats ouvriers"—should have initiated the trade union policy now universally known as Syndicalism. Until less than thirty years ago, workmen's organisations in France, were not allowed to meet freely. They were bound by many restrictions, and suffered frequent prosecutions. A law of 1884, swept away most of the restrictive regulatons and, subject to certain conditions, the Unions were then allowed to meet without Government authorisation, and to amalgamate and federate their forces. Though the tradition of cease police surveillance of the Unions has not yet ceased to operate in France, the measure of liberty granted in 1884, has had far reaching consequences. Immediately after the passing of the Act the organisers of the labouring classes set to work to extend and strengthen the "Syndicats" and to forge them into a powerful weapon both for economic and revolutionary purposes. Trades Councils or Bourses du Travail were formed in the big industrial centres, and at the same time, the Unions were organised into district or national federations according to industries. Four years after the enactment of the Law of 1884, the whole of the Bourses du Travail were united in a single federation, and two years later, in 1895, the National Federations of Trades formed the first Confederation of Labour. In 1897, a notable magazine article by Georges Sorel gave theoretical form to the aspirations of the Syndicalists. Speculating on the Socialist future of trade unions, he impressed upon the workmen that these bodies were to be regarded not merely as benefit clubs or co-operative societies, but, as Mr. J. H Harley has phrased it, "as organic whole wherein lay the germs of the country's economic and political future." Five years after the publication of this contribution to Syndicalist thought, the Bourses du Travail were joined to the Confederation of Labour and it is in this combination of the Trades Councils, and the federated unions that we find both the chief instrument of French Syndicalist activity, and the nucleus, as the new revolutionists conceive it, of the future Industrial Commonwealth.

Sorel urged the workers to shun political intrigue, and to concentrate their energies on the perfection and use of the instrument that lay to their hands. In fact, Syndicalism is in great part a revolt against the control of the Labour movement by the politicians who seek to bring about the millinium by Parliamentary action. It is also in part evidence of a revulsion of feeling among the manual workers against the tyranny of State Socialism, and in Great Britain it is a revolt against the methods of the old-fashioned trade union leaders. In England and France, the Syndicalists are avowed Socialists who have been disillusioned by the failure of the political enthusiasts to make any real advance towards the reconstitution of Society. By the time the French Labourites were free to undertake a thorough organisation of the industrial classes, they had had ample cause to be dissatisfied with politics. Imbued with memories of barricades and forcible revolution it was not unnatural that they should turn to direct action through the trade unions of the protetariat to effect what the parliamentary vote and the Legislature had failed to accomplish. While Sorel and his disciples accept the economic basis on which Marx built up his conception by Social Democracy, they have considerably modified the Marxist philosophy. Things have not advanced quite as the author of "Das Kapital" imagined. The development of the capitalist system, the growth of large businesses and commercial syndicates and trusts hardly set, seems to be evolving a new social economic order. Nor do the dreams of the purely visionary Socialists seem yet about to be realised. The extension of Government enterprise and the operation of Municipal Socialism do not, at present, presage the early arrival of the golden age when your scavenger will be called a sanitary expart, and his work recompensed accordingly. On the contary the proletariat seem to be coming to the conclusion that, when all things are controlled by Government Deparments and municipalites, their last state may be worse than the first. It is true all Socialists do not think alike. There are those who regard State Socialism as but a stage on the road to the abolition of wage slavery. It was for this, the real social revolution, that Marx and Engels in their famous Communist manifesto called on the workers to unite. And the Syndicalists claim that they only are now applying the Marxist teaching in the only way in which it can be made effective.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, the freedom of the British trade unions led the international propagandists to believe that it was through the activity of those bodies in the political and industrial fields that Social Democracy was to be won. Against the united proletariat, Society could not help itself, the laws of social and industrial evolution were on the side of the workers and all the latter had to be was to prepare both to facilitate and to take advantage of the changes that were inevitable. In this preparatory work political action had the foremost place. But those Syndicalists who still retain the smallest faith in Parliament, and among them is Mr. Tom Mann, the most active propagandists of the British party, have relegated politics to a very secondary place indeed. Sorel and his disciples assert that only by direct action on the industrial field, that is to say, by means of the general strike, can a decadent Society be regenerated, and the workers come by their own. It is, of course, the argument of the violent Anarchist applied once more. To the extremists of all schools among Trade Unionists, the policy this theory advocates makes a special appeal, for, it is one on which all can unite. As set forth by the Confederation Generale du Travail, it is a policy that provides a common ground whereon, as a Syndicalist writer has recently declared, Anarchists, Socialists, Parliamentarians, and Anti-parliamentarians, can meet and act together. The extent to which the English Labour movement has already been affected by this sinister teaching is a subject to be considered in another article.

J. G.

LADY HARDINGE.

Progress of Woman's Movement in the U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 11.

A representative meeting of Mahomedan ladies has just been held here, to express sympathy with Lady Hardinge, and to send a message of congratulation on the Viceroy's recovery. Among those present were Lady Richards, who was asked to take the chair.

The movement in connect on with the proposed address to Lady Hardinge has now been inaugurated throughout all the districts of the United Provinces.

In Lucknow Lady Meston, presiding over a representative meeting of ladies at Government House, explained to them the object of the testimonial, and asked for their help in collecting subscriptions and in obtaining signatures to the address which was proposed to be presented to her Excellency.

In Allahabad the scheme has been started and is being carried through under the direction of Lady Richards. As regards the rest of the provinces, Lady Meston has arranged through the Commissioners and Collectors, or their wives, that the leading ladies in each district shall have opportunity of co-operating in obtaining as many supporters as possible to the address.

The Nawab of Rampur and the Maharaja of Benares have also been approached with a view to their letting the idea be made known throughout their respective States, and their cordial sympathy with the proposal has been enlisted.

COCAINE IN CALCUTTA.

Smuggling by Europeans of Good Position.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

The Calcutta Police, yesterday afternoon, arrested Charles H. Booth of Waterloo-street, on a charge of illegally importing cocaine, and seized a considerable quantity of correspondence and account books. The accused was released on bail of Rs. 5,000.

The police have received information that a number of Europeans in good positions are carrying on an illicit trade in this forbidden drug, and more arrests are expected.

GOVERNOR AT JUNAGADH.

Opening of Coronation Zenana Hospital.

PROGRESS OF THE STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, FEB. 11.

The most interesting public function in connection with H. E. the Governor's visit to Junagadh was performed to-day. A deputation of State officers waited upon their Excellencies at Huzur Manzil to conduct them to the shamiana, where the opening ceremony of the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital was to be performed. Their Excellencies were escorted by a detachment of Junagadh State Lancers, and a salute of 17 guns was fired as their Excellencies left the Huzur Manzil.

At the shamiana, their Excellencies were met by the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, the Administrator, the Minor Nawab Saheb, the tutor and guardian to the Minor Nawab Saheb, and the Political Agent, Sorath Prant, and were conducted by the Administrator to their seats on the dais.

An address was presented to their Excellencies on behalf of the subjects of the State. The following is the text:—

"Your Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham, Mr. Robertson, Minor Nawab Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen.—To-day it is the proud privilege of the subjects of his Highness the Nawab Saheb to have the unique honour of extending a most respectful and cordial welcome to your Excellencies, Lord and Lady Sydenham, on this memorable and noteworthy occasion to this city of Junagadah, the historic capital of Saurastra, well-known for its antiquity and sanctity.

"Nothing could be more joyful than that your Excellencies, the representative of our great Sovereign, notwithstanding engrossing duties and multifarious engagements, should condescend to find time to visit Junagadh at the invitation of the Administrator; and all the people of Junagadh are sincerely glad that your Excellency has consented to open the Zenana Hospital, since it represents a humble token of the love, esteem, and reverence, in which their Imperial Majesties are held by the people of Saurastra, in common with the entire population of India. This graceful act on the part of your Excellency is an additional testimony of the sympathetic and kind hearted disposition which has characterized your Excellency's benign administration for the five years during which time your Excellency has been guiding the destiny of the Bombay Presidency with statesmanlike ability.

A DURBAR MEMORIAL.

"The unprecedented event of the visit of their Imperial Majesties to India, and the auspicious occasion of their Coronation at Delhi, evoked universal feelings of loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of his Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor George V. throughout the length and breadth of this great Empire of India; and we, the subjects of his Highness the Nawab Saheb, forming a link in the chain of the Empire, deemed it our paramount duty to join with the millions of the Indian population in the expression of the sentiment of loyalty and devotion for their Imperial Majesties on such a glorious and epoch-making occasion. Before proceeding further, we desire on behalf of all the subjects of this State to express our abhorrence at, and detestation of, the grievous crime that marred the State Entry of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Vicereine into Delhi, and we would beg your Excellency to convey to their Excellencies an expression of our feelings, our congratulations on their escape from deadly peril, and our prayers for his Excellency's speedy recovery.

"In order to take steps for the commemoration of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, a public meeting was called under the presidentship of our esteemed Administrator, Mr. L. Robertson, and it was then resolved to raise a Coronation Memorial Fund, with which to found some permanent institution of public utility as a standing monument of our gratitude for the innumerable blessings of peace and prosperity which we enjoy under the auspices of the benign British rule in India. The public fund raised in accordance with that resolution was fortunate to receive the patronage of her Highness the Bibi Saheba, who led the list by subscribing the handsome sum of Rs. 1,000. Other leading contributaries are the sons of the late Dr. Tribhuwandas Motichand Shah and the late Pandit Shri Gattulalji Memorial Fund Committee, who have subscribed Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, on certain conditions. The fund thus started will amount to nearly Rs. 20,000. An equal sum has been graciously promised to be paid from the State Treasury by our esteemed Administrator, Mr. Robertson, so that the total amount of the fund will come to Rs. 40,000. The shape that the Memorial might most appropriately take was the subject of careful deliberation, and it is a matter of congratulation that the decision to erect a Zenana Hospital has received universal approval.

"The liberality of his Highness the late Nawab Saheb, Sir Rasulkhanji and his illustrious predecessors, has supplied the State with numerous and splendid institutions of public utility and benefit, but the need of the purda-nashin ladies and of the gentle sex in general for medical aid remained to be suitably provided for. Thus, an institution of the kind of a Zenana Hospital, which extends its sphere of usefulness to all women, rich and poor alike, was admittedly a long-felt desideratum in the city of Junagadh.

We perceive the hand of Providence guiding the course of this laudable public movement from its completion, inasmuch as it was started under the auspices of our Administrator, Mr. Robertson, and the building has been pushed on with exceptional rapidity by the head of the Public Works Department, Mr. Brook Fox; and to crown all, is to-day brought to a successful termination at your Excellency's hands. We rejoice to note the recent manifestation of the trust and confidence reposed in your Excellency by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. It is indeed a happy combination of events that your Lordship is here to-day, and that we are favoured with the opportunity of respectfully tendering, our sincerest congratulations to your Excellency, in person, for the high distinction conferred upon your Excellency by His Imperial Majesty.

"Institutions like this are of special interest to Lady Sydenham, whose presence on this occasion we all hail with unmeasured feelings of joy and gratitude. Her Ladyship's sympathy for womanhood in general, and her readiness to help the needy, have endeared her to the people of this country, and we tender our heart-felt gratitude to her Ladyship for kindly gracing this occasion by her presence.

"We take this opportunity of thanking our esteemed Administrator, Mr. L. Robertson. We also offer our heartfelt prayers to Almighty God, to grant long life, health, and happiness, to the Minor Nawab Saheb, who has derived so much benefit from the able guidance and wise training of Mr. Tudor Owen.

"In conclusion, we beg permission to express our feelings of regret at the prospect of your Excellency's departure from India in the near future. We wish your Lordship and Lady Sydenham "bon voyage," and fervently pray the Heavenly Father to spare you both for many years to come, in perfect health and happiness, to enjoy your well-merited rest."

The Gujarati version of the address was read by Mr. Abbasalam. Then Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., the Administrator read a speech which ran as follows:—

ADMINISTRATOR'S SPEECH.

Your Excellency,—"I need not dilate upon the sincere pleasure that your Excellency has given to everyone in Junagadh by kindly accepting my invitation to pay us a visit, and I desire to take this opportunity of publicly extending a hearty welcome on behalf of her Highess the Bibi Saheba, the Minor Nawab Saheb, and all the loyal subjects of Junagadh.

"Before proceeding to invite you, Sir, to declare our Zenana Hospital open, I would like, with your Excellency's permission, to give your Excellency a short account, in as few words as possible, of the proceedings of the Administration which your Excellency has established in this State. The late lamented Nawab Saheb, Sir Rasulkhanji, died with dramatic suddenness on the 21st January 1911. The work of securing the valuables and cash, a duty which is so important on such occasions, was performed by Major Carter, who was in charge of the Sorath Prant, and Capt. Kay, who fortunately happened to be present in Junagadh at the time. With the arrival of

Rendall, whom your Excellency appointed to be the first Administrator, the work of organization began. The task to be accomplished was immense. The departments of the State had fallen into a state of lamentable disorganization, and the work of putting them in order was of itself a heavy task. In addition, the initial months of the administration were troubled by untoward incidents, such as a bad outbreak of plague, the severe illness of the Minor Nawab Saheb, and, lastly, the failure of the rains of 1911.

"Two years have now elapsed since those initial months, and I am glad to be able to inform your Excellency that the Junagadh State has now a well-organized form of administration. During these two years we have successfully combated severe scarcity within our own borders, and supplied fodder to the extent of 2 1-2 crores of pounds to animals, from other parts of Kathiawar, and from Gujarat. The finances have been placed upon a proper footing, and the local coinage, the fluctuations of which, in relation to rupee were the cause of much hardship to the poorer classes, has been abolished. In the Revenue Department, we have begun to introduce cash assessment, and the villages that have been settled, have gratefully accepted the rates imposed. We have remitted and written off the books of all Land Revenue arrears, mostly due for the great famine year of 1900, amounting to three lakhs of rupees. A large number of petty imposts, which caused harassment to collect, and which brought only trifling sums to the Treasury, have been abolished. Numerous new wells for irrigation have already been constructed, and it is hoped that the liberal rules that have been framed to encourage this class of irrigation, will bring many more into existence in a short period. In the Land Customs Department, under which each mahal was a water-tight compartment, having its own rates of levy and imposing them on goods from all other mahals, considerable improvements have been achieved. The rates have been made uniform throughout the State, and goods upon which the levy has once been taken are not again subject to duty.

RECORD OF IMPROVEMENT.

"The Judicial Department has been re-organized. A number of new Acts have been brought into force, and the administration of impartial justice has been secured. The Police Department has been completely overhauled, and now possesses a well-disciplined force of gradually increasing efficiency. In the Public-Works Department and the Railway Department a large amount of useful work has been done. The Junagadh State Railway has been organized as a separate working unit. One unfinished branch has been completed, and another has been constructed since the administration took charge of the State. Commodious Law Courts, good Police lines, new barracks for the Imperial Service Lancers and the Body Guard and a number of bungalows, and, finally, the Zenana Hospital, which your Excellency will declare open, have been constructed at Junagadh, while a number of minor public improvements, promoting the comfort of the people have been effected.

"Had it not been for the year of scarcity, I have no doubt this recital would have been longer, and it would have been possible to have brought to your Excellency's notice a number of useful public improvements in the mahals where so much development is required. Plans are under active preparation; so that, when money becomes available, well-ordered progress can be made.

"The first complete financial year of the administration ended with a deficit of about six lakhs of rupees, due to the short revenue and heavy expenditure of a famine year. We are now in the second financial year, and we have estimated for a record income of 39 lakhs and for a substantial surplus of seven lakhs of rupees. Five months of the financial year have elapsed, and the figures of collection and expenditure so far available tend to show that these figures will be realised.

"Mr. Rendall was singularly fortunate in the advisers whom he selected to aid him in his work. I will not trouble your Excellency with a list of names, but I would like to take this opportunity of publicly thanking all the heads of departments, who have worked so hard and so loyally to accomplish the result which I have been able to lay before your Excellency, to-day.

"To mark the auspicious event of your Excellency's and Lady Sydenham's presence here, I have ordered the grant of certain concessions. Last year was pre-eminently a year of fodder scarcity. We supplied our cultivators with cut-grass from the Gir forest at a nominal rate of Rs. 5 a thousand pounds. I have ordered the remission of all outstanding dues on account of this grass, thus putting into the pockets of cultivators the sum of Rs. 21,000. The great famine of 1900 is still remembered in this State. The Girasias, Bhayats and holders of alienated land have special cause to remember it, since the money expended by the State for the relief of inhabitants of their villages was charged to their account and has been gradually collected from them. A considerable sum is still outstanding on this account, mostly from the poorer Girasias. This sum has also been remitted and written off the books. In making this remission, I do not wish it to be understood that I disapprove the procedure under which the expenditure was charged to these landholders. On the contrary, I consider that the relief of the cultivators and others in times of distress is a primary duty, but, as in most other cases, the principle put into practice requires to be adjusted to the circumstance of the moment

THE MINOR NAWAB.

"As your Excellency is aware, the up-bringing of the Minor Nawab Saheb has been the subject of anxious consideration. The inheritance, which he will be called upon to govern, will impose upon him highly responsible duties, and his up-bringing and education should be directed to secure their efficient discharge. We were exceedingly fortunate to secure the services of Mr. Tudor-Owen as tutor and guardian, and we note with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction the good results which his influence and that of his wife have accomplished. Your Excellency has wisely decided that the Minor Nawab Saheb should shortly proceed to England, where he will continue under the guardianship of Mr. Tudor-Owen, and secure the benefit of that healthy moral atmosphere which, we hope will assist him to develop into a worthy ruler of the premier State of Kathiawar. It is not intended that he should lose touch with his own people. The present visit will last for some eighteen months, and the course of future training will then be considered. We may, therefore, make this the occasion of taking a public farewell of the Minor Nawab Saheb, and of wishing him "bon voyage," a happy stay in England, and a safe return.

"I am afraid, Sir, I detained you too long, and I must now proceed to the business of the day. The Zenana Hospital, which your Excellency has so kindly consented to open, embodies the Memorial by which the people of Junagadh desire to commemorate the Coronation Durbar which their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, held at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. Your Excellency has been fully informed of the inception and execution of the project. I will, therefore, confine myself to remarking that this institution is the first public building in Junagadh to be built with the aid of public voluntary subscription, and is, I believe, the first completed Memorial of the event which it commemorates.

"I would now invite your Excellency to declare the Hospital open."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency Lord Sydenham, in reply, said :—"Just three years have passed since I visited Junagad as the guest of his Highness the late Sir Rasulkhanji. In the three years many events have happened, affecting the life of India and closely touching that of Junagad. The Coronation ceremony at Delhi was much more than a great Imperial pageant. It fitly symbolised the dominant position of India in the British Empire. The gracious personalities of their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were revealed to the millions of their Indian subjects, and their words of deep affection found and echo throughout the land. The heart of India was touched as never before in all her long history, and from the people of all races, creeds and classes came spontaneous expressions of loyal devotion to the ancient throne of Britain. The unique gathering of the Princes and Chiefs assembled to do honour to their Sovereign in the city, so often ruined by interminable wars and cruel conquests, consecrated the era of peace which British rule has established. For the first time India was moved by a common impulse, stilling faction and inculcating the great lesson of national unity. Each has followed, not only in the form of Coronation boons, which have not yet attained full fruition, but in the memorials erected in all parts of India, which will not only remind future generations of an historic event, but will minister to the needs of the poor and the suffering. Such a memorial we have met to-day to inaugurate and in Junagad no wiser decision could have been taken than to make provision for urgently required and greatly needed medical aid to women, while carefully safeguarding their natural susceptibilities. I note that the institutions ministering to public needs in Junagad have almost entirely been created by State funds. It is, therefore, a new departure that in the case of this Zenana Hospital nearly Rs. 20,000 has been forthcoming from private sources. This is a very gratifying fact, which we may trace to the beneficent influences arising from the visit of their Majesties. Wealth is a great trust involving special responsibilities, and those who possess it can find no more certain source of true happiness than in ministering to the wants of their less fortunate brothers and sisters.

ABLE ADMINISTRATION.

"The year of the Durbar brought mourning to the State in the sudden death of the late Nawab Saheb, whose kindness of heart will not be forgotten. It became necessary for Government at once to take action, to preserve order, and to secure an efficient administration in the interests of the people. I can assure you that this question gave me much anxious thought. In appointing Mr. Rendall in the first instance, Government elected an officer of marked ability, who possessed special knowledge of Kathiawar, where he was well-known. A heavy task fell upon him and upon his successor, Mr. Robertson, with whose qualities of head and heart I was well acquainted, as he was for some time my trusted Private Secretary. They have completely justified our confidence, and the work that has been accomplished in two years is a record of successful administrative achievement.

"There is one point on which I want to lay stress, because it struck me forcibly at the time. In last year's fodder famine Junagad had not only to save its own animals, but to provide valuable assistance to the stricken areas outside the State. This happy result was due to Mr. Robertson's strenuous efforts in getting grass from the Gir Forest. From this source State cultivators obtained a crore of pounds of grass at the nominal rate of Rs. 5. per thousand pounds, while two and half crores were made available for outside needs. This is not all. In the representation of the Talukdari Settlement Officers no less than Rs. 40,000 was remitted from the cost of grass supplied to the cattle of Ahmedabad, to the great advantage of the poor cultivators of that district.

"The welfare of the Minor Nawab Saheb has given me much anxious thought. It is vitally important that the future ruler should receive the training best suited to enable him to be the real father of his peoples. The Minor Nawab Saheb will go to England shortly. I do not wish him to remain long away from India.

"Lady Sydenham and I warmly thank the citizens of Junagadh for the hearty welcome they have extended to us.

"I know that the evil forces of sedition have found no support in Kathiawar, and the people of Junagadh feel sorrow and shame at the recent outrage on our common humanity.

"I warmly congratualate the Administrator, and all who have worked under him, on the success of his arduous labours for the good of the State."

POONA TORTURE CASE.

Public Prosecutor's Address to the Jury.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 11.

To-day's proceedings in connection with the Police Torture Case were confined to Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, the Public Prosecutor's address to the jury. He first drew attention to the following issues:—(1) Were the villagers confined between the 7th and 13th March, 1911? (2) Was hurt or grevious hurt caused to all or any of them? (3) If so, did the accused wrongfully confine them and cause them hurt? (4) If so, with what intent? (5) What offences did each commit? He then went into the evidence, both direct and indirect, and ended by asking for exemplary punishment of the accused.

BENGAL MILL RIOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

A serious mill riot occurred yesterday at the Hastings Jute Mill at Rishra, near Serampore, in Hooghly district.

After the recent strike in that mill, some new hands were taken on, while a large number of the strikers were re-admitted. Feeling between the newcomers and old hands ran high and culminated in mutual abuse yesterday between their respective headmen. From words they soon came to blows, and this was followed by a general fight between the two parties.

A detachment of armed police was summoned, while a large number of constables and two Inspectors succeeded in restoring peace.

THE BENGAL MAIL THEFT.

Loss now ascertained to be Four Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

Inquiries made in connection with the reported theft from the mail bag batween Mokameh and Bara-bazaar go to show that the matter is still more serious than was at first supposed.

The bag tampered with contained 101 insured parcels, mostly containing Government currency-notes consigned from up-country to Marwari merchants of Calcutta. The insurance fees paid for the parcels indicated that the documents removed are valued at a little over a lakh, but it has been ascertained that the contents of the stolen parcels are worth nearly four lakhs of rupees.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 11.

Sanction has been accorded for the construction of 335 bogie wagons and trucks and 6 engines for the South Indian Railway and for the construction of a railway 2 ft. 6 in. gauge from Laki on the Kalabagh-Bannu Railway under construction to Tank, via Pezu, about 48 miles, as an integral part of the North-Western Railway.

LEGAL M.P.'S AND THE CROWN.

A Treasury return has been published showing the sums paid to legal members of the House of Commons for work done on behalf of the Crown during last year. The payments are set out as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
The Attorney-General (in addition to salary)	1,375	3	3
The Solicitor-General (in addition to salary)	764	11	10
Sir W. R. D. Adkins	503	3	6
Mr. A. C. Edwards	17	13	6
Sir Frederick Low, K.C.	104	6	0
Mr. C. A. M'Curdy	72	8	6
Mr. J. Ian Macpherson	42	3	0
Mr. Harold Smith	12	3	6
Mr. Abel Thomas, K. C.	52	2	0
Mr. W. Llewellyn Williams	75	10	6
Mr. J. F. Rawlinson, K. C.	122	18	6

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and rops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

MISSING PARSI.

Not Heard of for Thirteen Years.

PRESUMED TO BE DEAD.

Yesterday, a rather interesting suit was on the Short Cause board of Mr. Justice Beaman, in the Bombay High Court.

The plaintiff was Bai Baiai, and the defendants Khan Bahadur Dr. Ruttonji Rustomji Dadina, and twenty two others. The suit had first come before Mr. Justice Heaton but, as some letters had not been translated, it was postponed. In the meantime, some of the defendants died, and their representatives had to be brought in.

The plaintiff is the wife of Pestonji Rustomji Mugasett. In 1896 he went as a railway guard to Jodhpur, and there served on the railway till 1902, and wrote letters to his wife. Since 1902 he has not been heard of at all. His wife later sued Pestonji for maintenance, but the husband did not make an appearance and the plaintiff was granted Rs. 30 per mensem as maintenance. Advertisements were published in the newspapers, and letters written to the Parsi families at Jodhpur, and to railway officials, but nothing whatever had been heard of Pestonji. In some of his letters he had asked his wife for money, but as no money was sent, he called her "unkind." This led Mr. Justice Heaton to believe that plaintiff's "unkindness" had sent Pestonji away.

Mr. Kanga, for the plaintiff, asked Mr. Justice Beaman to presume that Pestonji was dead, as he had not been heard of for more than seven years by those who took the greatest interest in him. The mother of Pestonji, and mother-in-law of the plaintiff, had left two houses to Pestonji and others. If Pestonji were presumed to be dead the plaintiff, as his wife, could get half the property according to Parsi law. Sections 7 and 8 of the Evidence Act said that, when a man was not heard of for more than seven years, he might be presumed to be dead.

Mr. Justice Beaman: There is a provision in the English law which says that a person not heard of for a certain number of years may be presumed to be dead. But what enquiries have you made? He may be flourishing on a South Sea Island. He may have turned a Mahomedan.

Mr. Kanga: We have published advertisement in the papers (reads one).

Mr. Justice Beaman: That sort of advertisement won't bring him back. If you had said that by coming back he would have gained something substantial, he might have returned. If he comes back he will recover his property.

Mr. Kanga: He knows that he can get the rent of the house he is entitled to.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Yes; he is to thank himself for his eccentricity. Let us have some evidence.

A witness named Rustomji Cowasji Goliwala said that he had married the sister of the missing man. He had written letters to the missing man and to the station master, but both the letters had been returned by the Dead Letter Office.

Mr. Justice Beaman: The station master too is dead, then. Unfortunately everyone vanishes in this case. But did you enquire of the magistrate and the police, who are the proper persons to enquire of about a missing man? A railway guard is not very difficult to trace. Did you write to the head of the railway, asking to know where such and such a man was?

Witness: No, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Beaman: This is not an efficient enquiry.

Mr. Kanga: We cannot say if he is drowned or eaten by cannibals. The head of the railway ought to have been written to.

Mr. Kanga: If your Lordship thinks so, we may send men to make further enquiries after the man.

Mr. Justice Beaman: I do not like to put you to further expense. Has the plaintiff any money? Perhaps the man thought his wife had money, and he was angry because he did not get any. However, let us presume him to be dead. If he comes back he will not be debarred from enjoying his rights to the properties.

Mr. Kanga: He will not be debarred. The first defendant is the executor of the estate left by the will. The twenty-two others have, by Parsi law, some share in the property, but defendants Nos. 4, 10, 17 and 20 go out, as they are not lineal descendants.

Mr. Justice Beaman: I know not what your Parsi law is. Mr. Justice Davar knows it and I may have to consult him. If there be two uncles, one with one child and the other with twenty children, the property will be divided into twenty shares.

Mr. Kanga: The plaintiff is to get her maintenance money and the costs of the suit from the estate, as she has not got anything.

His Lordship granted the plaintiff maintenance money and the costs of the suit, from the money collected by the sale of the property in which her husband had a life interest. She would be entitled to half the rents of the house after the filing of the suit. His Lordship was told that the houses at Khetwadi fetched Rs. 53 per mensem and were worth only six or seven thousand rupees.

RAILWAY RISK NOTES.

The case in which a firm called Shivraj Laxminarayan carrying on business at Raichur, in the territories of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, sued the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to recover Rs. 2,612, was taken up yesterday by Mr. Justice Beaman in the Bombay High Court.

On the 21st December 1911, the plaintiffs' agent, Khivesiram Sitaram consigned from Secunderabad Cantonment, to the plaintiffs at Raichur, a parcel containing three thousand rupees of the Hyderabad currency, and a receipt was issued by the Company. The parcel arrived at Raichur at 3-10 p. m., on the same day. The plaintiffs' servant, Mohanlal, saw the parcel being taken out from the parcel van. Mohanlal wanted to take delivery, but as he had not the waybill, he could not obtain delivery, and went to the Post Office to get the document. When he came back, he was told that the parcel had disappeared in the meantime. The plaintiffs said the parcel had been stolen by some of the railway servants. After long correspondence with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the G. I. P. Railway, the latter Company admitted to the plaintiffs the receipt of the parcel, but denied liability, relying on a document called a "risk note." The plaintiffs said that the risk note did not exempt the Company, and they claimed Rs. 2,617-13-0 in all.

The defendant Company admitted the despatch of the parcel, but they had no knowlege of the contents, which was consigned at "owner's risk." They admitted that when delivery was asked for the parcel had vanished though they denied that it was stolen by any G. I. P. Railway servant. Raichur station was the junction of the G. I. P. and M. S. M. Railways and the servants of the latter had access to the G. I. P. station. The G. I. P. Railway Company said that they were exempt from any liability as the plaintiffs' agent had signed the risk note.

His Lordship, after hearing evidence and arguments on both sides, dismissed the suit with all costs.

SHORT CAUSES.

HUNDIS AND GOODS SUPPLIED.

The case in which Bhagvandas Parasharam sued Bhagatmul Vithnumal and others to recover Rs. 14,000 for goods supplied and on hundis, was disposed of by Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday.

On the 2nd November 1910 the accounts were settled, and it was found that Rs. 14,576 was due to the plaintiff. There were three minor defendants, whose guardian was Mr. Conway, on officer of the Court, and four other defendants had refused to respond to summonses. The plaintiff had had dealings with the defendants, and goods had been bought and sold by the parties, and considerable hundi transactions taken place. The claim was for Rs. 14,576, as stated. The defendants did not appear, and a decree was passed with interest and costs in favour of the plaintiff.

DECREE FOR BALANCE OF ACCOUNT.

The case in which Shamaldas Shivramadas sued Ganganarayan Kissondas and others, to recover Rs. 6,825 as the balance of account due to the plaintiff after settlement on the 14th November 1909. The defendant confirmed that account. There were further transactions, and on the 14th October 1911 the plaintiff was to have received get Rs. 8,020. The money was never paid, and his Lordship granted the plaintiff a decree for Rs. 8,020 with interest at 6 per cent. and costs.

SUIT FOR RENT.

One of the postponed suits on the Short Cause board was that between Bai Bachubai N. Botliwala and Aga Ismail Kazrani.

The defendant was a tenant of the plaintiff, but as no rent had been paid, the plaintiff wanted to eject the defendant. In the Court, yesterday, the plaintiff's counsel said that they would grant the defendant further time to pay the rent due, and therefore prayed that the hearing of the suit might be postponed to the first Short Cause day after the vacation. Mr. Justice Beaman granted the prayer.

PRICE OF TIMBER.

The last case on the Short Cause board was the suit, Messrs. Dharamsey Assoo and Co. v. Piraji Maluji, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 3,040 for timber logs and planks supplied to the defendant on 27th July, 1912—40 timber logs at the rate of Rs. 112 per ton and 745 planks at the rate of Rs. 105 per ton. On the 12th December the defendant signed the account-book of the plaintiffs and acknowledged the debt. He also agreed to pay interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. With interest the amount had come up to Rs. 3,176. The defendant did not appear.

His Lordship, after hearing evidence, gave a decree for Rs. 3,176 with interest and costs.

AN INSOLVENT'S ESTATE.

Mr. Justice Beaman heard arguments in the motion regarding the appointment of an official receiver in place of two receivers appointed in 1910 in the matter of Bai Virbai vs. Karim Hassam and others, and delivered judgment, appointing an official receiver. Though there was a consent decree in 1910, yet the claims of one of the receivers (Saleh Md. Dharamsi) against the estate had been disputed. The claim was for Rs. 15,000, and the matter was under litigation between the parties. The receiver was, therefore, in conflict with the State.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, said:—The plantiff, a mortgagee, brought a creditor's administration suit, and in 1910, all the parties except defendants 6 and 7, who made no apperance, consented to an order appointing joint receivers, Saleh Md. Dhurmsey and Ismail Shivji. At that time, the minor children of the deceased owner of the property were represented by their paternal unele, one Meherali as next friend. The receivers acted upon the order of the Court without any complaint being made for about thirty months, but, somewhere in 1912, the maternal uncle of the minors had himself appointed as their next friend in place of the paternal uncle, who was discharged. And, immediately thereafter, the next friend of the minors notified his dissatisfaction with the conduct of the receivership. On being called upon for particulars he made no response; and this motion has been brought on by the next friend of the minor defendants, to have the two receivers appointed by consent removed and Official Receiver appointed in their place. When the consent order was passed in 1910, the parties appeared by three separate counsels and all costs were made costs in the cause. Nothing very much appears to have been done for two years or thereabouts, in the way of prosecuting the administration suit. But after the lapse of that time, it was referred in due course to the Commissioner, and his report has now come in. It has been conceded in this argument that no exception has been taken to the report by the next friend of the minor defendants, and that all that remains to be done under it is to issue the usual directions for the sale of the property.

Now, in the present motion, the plaintiff, and the other creditors, and the receivers, have again all appeared by separate counsel; although, for the purposes of this motion, it is perfectly plain that they might as well have joined and been represented by a single counsel. As a result, the receivers themselves were able to take up a very correct position, by agreeing that, if all personal imputations upon their character and conduct were withdrawn, they, speaking for themselves, did not desire to remain receivers. Thereupon, the plaintiff withdrew all personal imputations, or offered to withdraw them if the receivers would consent to have the Official Receiver appointed. But this they refused to allow. So that the question, whether or not the receivers ought to be discharged and the Official Receiver appointed, has been argued just the same as though the receivers themselves had not expressed their willingness to withdraw. I cannot help thinking that this is very unsatisfactory from the point of view of the estate, that the concent decree should have necessitated the appearance of the parties separately, though I really do not see why they should have done the duties and taken no interest whatever in the consent order of 1910. The plaintiff has sworn that he really left the matter in the hands of his solicitors and the first receiver, Saleh Mahomed. Whether that is a true statement or not, I am not much concerned now to enquire; because, whatever blame is to be attached to anybody, in connection with the suppression of that fact of 1910, ought, I think, to fall upon the next friend of the minors, who was altogether negligent and careless of his responsibilities. I am not, however, disposed to regard the consent order of 1910 as having been obtained by any improper imposition upon the Court; and I, therefore, regard the position as up to that time legal and in order. That means that all the parties interested in this administration had consented to the appointment of these two receivers, and the question now to be answered is whether conditions have altered, since then, so materially as to make it necessary to remove either or both the receivers so appointed.

I pass over unnoticed the specific charges of misconduct which have not been pressed, and which I may therefore take to have been designedly withdrawn for the present. The case for the minor defendants is that, notwithstanding the consent decree of 1910, the claim of the receiver, Saleh Mahomed, against the estate, for some Rs. 15,000, has since been disputed and is now in actual litigation between themselves through their next friend and him. He is, therefore, in a position of direct conflict with the estate.

Next, it is contended—and this appears to me to be the substantial ground upon which this application rests—that since the estate may have at any time to be sold, it is highly material and important that the disputed question of the tenure should be cleared up between the minor defendants and the receiver. It is obvious, as urged on behalf of the application.

His Lordship, continuing, remarked that Mr. Jinnah had said that the estate had actually become bankrupt; and, therefore, nothing would in practice help the minors. His Lordship sympathised with the creditors for the energy they had shown in resisting the appointment of an Official Receiver and insisting on the continuance of the present receivers, who were both highly respectable parties, and had worked without remuneration.

His Lordship, after giving due consideration to the arguments of the opponents, decided that an Official Receiver should be appointed in the interests of the minors in place of the two receivers appointed in 1910.

THE POLICE COURTS.

PRISON FOR IMPERSONATION.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector De Burgh charged a Hindu, named Vishram Manu, with personation. On Tuesday last, one Sitaram Govind was sitting on the footpath near the Municipal office, when the accused went up to him and enquired his business. The accused represented himself to be a policeman and wanted to have the personal belongings of the man examined. The accused took Rs. 11, which was in the possession of the man, telling him that the amount had to be paid to the "Sahib." The man followed the accused, who was subsequently arrested by the police.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BIG COCAINE CASE.

The two Mahomedans, Sheik Mahomed Sheik Osman and Sheik Raju Jan Mahomed, who were arrested for being in possession of 1,16,640 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 17,150, were convicted by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

The facts of the case and the method of detection have already been reported in these columns.

Mr. Mahomed Hussein Taki, Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted, and the accused were defended by Mr. Rustom Mody, bar.-at-law and Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate observed that the accused had been found in possession of a large quantity of cocaine, which they would not have been able to acquire unless backed by some monied person.

The Magistrate also commended the conduct of the Excise officers concerned, particulary those who had detected the case.

The accused were sentenced each to one year's imprisonment.

CHEATING THE MAGISTRATE.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, Sub-Inspector Melville, yesterday, charged Arthur Moffat, a European, with cheating the Second Presidency Magistrate in respect of Rs. 13-3-6, the price of a third class railway ticket to Calcutta.

On the 6th instant, the accused was brought up before the Second Presidency Magistrate as a vagrant. He pleaded that he had a brother in Calcutta, and that he wanted to go to him, but had no money for the fare. The Magistrate ordered a third class ticket to be given him, which he disposed of for Rs. 13-3-6; and, after spending the amount, gave himself up to the police as a vagrant. He said he had lost the ticket.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

MILL ACCIDENT.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Babu Dawoo (35), a Hindu mill-hand, employed in a Textile Mill at Parel. The man was putting a belt on a pulley in the mill on Monday, when his dress was caught by the rolling shafting, and he was swung round and thrown down. He was removed to hospital, where he died. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

SEPOY'S LAST SMOKE.

Pandu Bhicaji, a sepoy belonging to the 101st Maharattas, now stationed at Bangalore, came to Bombay on Saturday last on two months' leave. On Sunday, he and a friend were enjoying a smoke of "chilum" at the native lines at Paltan-road. After a draw at his pipe the deceased fell back and died.

The inquest on the body, held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, yesterday, was adjourned to await the result of chemical analysis of the viscera.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Sixteen Representatives of J.P.'s.

The scrutineers for the election of sixteen representatives on the Corporation by the Justices of the Peace have submitted their report to the Municipal Commissioner and the following sixteen gentlemen have been duly elected:—

	Votes.
Mr. S. M. Edwardes	433
The Hon. Sir P. Mehta	425
The Hon. Sir J. Jijibhoy	425
Sir Dinshaw Petit	409
Mr. N. V. Mandlik	400
Mr. Kavasji J. Readymoney	385
Dr. R. T. Nariman	375
Mr. Gulam Husen K. Ibrahim	369
Mr. P. K. Sethna	367
Mr. J. A. Wadia	361
Mr. James Macdonald	361
Mr. Mohamed Hajibhai Lalji	351
Mr. F. F. Gordon	321
Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar	318
Lieut.-Col. M. A. T. Collie	313
Mr. Donald Fraser	288

The following were defeated:—

Dr. N. N. Katrak.
Rao Bahadhur P. B. Joshi.
Mr. Cassamali Jairajbhoy.
Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.
Dr. J. N. Bahadhurji.
Dr. Elijah Moses.

UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

This year there were four candidates for election by the Fellows of the Bombay University to the Bombay Corporation. The candidates were:—(1) Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman L. M.—Proposed by Mr. Abdeali, Mr. Kajiji and the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, and seconded by Mr. R. D. Sethna and Lt.-Col. C. H. L. Meyer, I.M.S.; (2) the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.—Proposed by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt. and seconded by Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama and Prof. Osweld V. Muller; (3) Mr. H. F. Baptista, M.A.—Proposed by the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt. and seconded by the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan; (4) Mr. Balkrishna B. Joshi, B.A., LL.B.—Proposed by Messrs. Abdeali M. Kajiji and Hari Sitaram Dikshit and seconded by Messrs. Dharamsi J. Thacker and Bhaskarrao V. Mehta.

Two were to be elected and the ballot took place in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, yesterday, between 4 and 6 p. m.

At about 6-20 p. m. the results were announced. The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad headed the list with 65 votes, and Dr. T. B. Nariman closely followed with 63 votes. They were accordingly declared elected. Mr. H. F. Bhaba obtained 36, and Mr. B. B. Joshi 27 votes. Dr. N. A. F. Moos and Mr. A. M. Kazizi acted as scrutineers.

Out of 136 Fellows, only 99 were present to vote.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Umona," Feb. 12.

The Natal Line s. s. "Umona," will sail from the steamer on the morning of the 13th instant, with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place at the Ballard Pier at 10 a. m. on the 12th instant:—

TO WEYMOUTH:

Avery, Mrs., child and infant	Lane, Mrs I K
Allen, Mrs	Preston, Miss W
Allen, Miss	Power, Miss
Black, Miss	Romilly, Capt
Benson, Mr E R	Romilly, Mrs
Christie, Mrs	Sankey, Mrs J W
Poffgeorl, Miss E	Sankey, Miss B
Evans, Mrs A L and mail	Sankey, Miss E
Knowles, Mrs E child and infant	Tatlow, Miss S L
	Walker Mr W S

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy has sent the following wire to the Maharaja of Dharbanga, President of the Hindu University deputation:—"Viceroy delighted to hear your successat Jodhpur. His Excellency is making slow, but steady progress. As regards giving his name to the proposed chair, he has wired to Sir Pertab Singh that he is much touched by the offer, but is not at present in a position to send a definite reply until the University has received a more clearly defined shape."

PRICES ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 11.

The Prices Enquiry Committee are now engaged in preparing their report, which should be presented to the Government of India within the next two or three months.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO AT DELHI.

Indian Cavalry Tournament: Two Good Games.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 11.

Two further and most excellent games in the Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament in the third round were played off this afternoon.

In the first of these the composition of the teams was as follows:—3rd Skinner's Horse—Mr. Gray, Capt. Van de Gucht, Mr. Manderson, Capt. Conway-Gordon (back); 17th Cavalry—Capts. Kirkwood and Wilson, Major Henderson, Mr. E. Atkinson (back). The umpires were Capt. Poster and Mr. Railstone.

There was a very large attendance. The play, out of hotly contested bouts, was very level up to the fifth chucker, when the 17th asserted themselves and added two goals to their score, coming out winners by eight goals to six.

Public interest over the second game in no way flagged, and the teams in this game were made up as follows:—31st Lancers.—Mr. deBurgh, Captain Anderson, Mr. Burmester, Captain Willis (back); 38th Central India Horse—Captain Shettle, Mr. Williams, Captain Lewis, Captain Hogg (back). The umpires were Major Rowcroft and Captain Goldie.

This also was a hard galloping game and gave the public a good exposition of high-class polo. The Central India Horse were at some advantage through their superior combination, and, though the score was level up to the fifth chukker, they forged ahead and won by seven goals to four.

HOCKEY AT BANGALORE.

Southern Army Tournament for Indian Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 11.

The Southern Army Hockey Tournament for the Indian regiments was continued on the Gymkhana ground this afternoon, when the 61st Pioneers met the 101st Grenadiers. The match was woefully one-sided, the Pioneers out-classing the Grenadiers in every department of the game, and beating them by 13 goals to 1. Messrs. Dawes and Nairne played in the winning team and Mr. Hughes for the 101st.

The semi-finals begin to-morrow in a game between the 2nd Sappers and Miners and the 1st Brahmins from Secunderabad. The 108th Infantry meet the winners of to-day on Thursday. The finals will come off on Saturday.

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Indian Army Final Won by 105th Mahrattas.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 11.

The final in the Indian Army Divisional Hockey Tournament, open to the Poona Brigade, was played here this evening, between 127th Baluchis and 105th Mahrattas, and ended in a win for the latter by four goals to one, the Baluchis having the best of the exchanges right through

FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 11.

This evening the third match in the Gymkhana Association Football Tournament was played before a fair number of spectators between the 1st Dublin Fusiliers and the Gymkhana Club. The game was a contested one, and resulted in the former winning by one goal to nil. The goal was scored about ten minuites before the call of time.

LAWN TENNIS.

"Conder" Tournament Drawings.

N F Nanabhoy & M M Mehta ... Bye } N & M
N C Dalal & D N Vakil ... " } 8-6, 6-3

D D Driver & G B Anigiro ... " } D & A
P R Bagg & F Carey ... " } 6-1, 6-8, 6-1

J Grunberg & S Kissel ... " } C & J
P N Chandawalkar & P Javeri " } 6-0, 6-2

A B Shirgaokar & R V Shivaskwerker ... " } S & S
6-2, 6-3

S V Sewjee & J Fakoor } T & A
A T Torpey & J Aratoon } W O

S M Modi & S Z Shah } M & S
L Bartlett & J Hannay } W O

S W Desai & R D Karve ... Bye } D & K
6-3, 2-6, 6-3

H M Madon & M E Netscher " } B & W
V V Bhadkumker & R A Wagle " } 6-3, 6-2

H R Tastur & M R Ghandy " } D & G
J B Janjiker & K J Shaw " } 8-7, 6-4, 6-3

C D Gunther & R L Greene " } G & G
A J Doctor & B K Allbless " } 4-6, 6-3, 6-3

S & S 6-3, 7-5, 6-3 — D & K 6-3, 2-6, 6-3 — B & W 6-2, 6-3 — G & G 8-6, 10-8 — T & A W O — M & S W O — S & S 6-2, 6-3 — D & A 6-1, 6-8, 6-1 — C & J 6-0, 6-2 — N & M 8-6, 6-3 — Thursday 13th.

BOMBAY RACES.

First Day.

The time and order of running for the Bombay races to-day are as follows:—

	p. m.
1st Race—The Fort Plate ...	3 15
2nd Race—The Importers Plate	3 45
3rd Race—The New Plate ...	4 15
4th Race—The Bombay City Plate	4 45
5th Race—The Dealers Plate	5

EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Inauguration Ceremony at Jalgaon.

An interesting ceremony took place at Jalgaon on Sunday when the Hon'ble Mr. Curtis, C.S.I. Commissioner, C.D., on behalf of the Bombay Government, took over the King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital which was then formally declared to be open. A large gathering of District Officers and the inhabitants of East Khandesh met the Commissioner who was received by the Collector, Mr. A. H. A. Simcox and a number of the principal subscribers. Mr. Simcox delivered the following address to the Commissioner :—

To The Hon'ble Mr. George Seymour Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Honourable Sir,—It is with more than common pleasure that we welcome you here to-day, and ask you to open this Hospital, and to inaugurate this Nursing Association, both of which many of the principal subscribers are before you. Our pleasure is due partly to our satisfaction at being able to hand over to you, as a high officer of Government, an Institution to which we have given our best and which we hope will fulfil all that is required of it; but more especially to our knowledge that you are more our friend than our ruler, that you are always interested in the doings of East Khandesh, and that you will appreciate more than others the efforts of which you see the result before you. The name which we request you to give to this Hospital is that of His late Royal and Imperial Majesty, Edward VII. This is not the time or place in which to dilate on his virtues, yet it may truly be said, that, were his countliness forgotton, his peace-making ignored, and his kingcraft belittled, still his name would be for ever remembered by his good works in the cause of the sick and suffering. That no more fitting memorial to him could be devised than a Hospital is a belief which so impressed itself on his royal subjects of East Khandesh, that they liberally gave, the rich their thousands, the poor their mite, to this building and Association. Where so many have contributed, it might be invidious to mention names but this album contains a list of the principal subscribers. We ask you then, Honourable Sir, to accept this album in remembrance of this occasion and taken of our kindly feelings towards yourself, and to take possession, on behalf of Government, of this Hospital, trusting that you will see in it proof of our unfailing loyalty and good will.

After accepting the address, the Hon'ble Mr. Curtis replied :—Mr. Simcox, Ladies, and Gentlemen.—I feel deeply sensible of the honour conferred on me by the subscribers to the King Edward Memorial Hospital of Jalgaon in inviting me to preside to-day at the ceremony of its dedication. As you have been good enough to say in your address, I was associated for a considerable time with the administration of the District of which East Khandesh now forms part, and have reason to realize the loyalty of its inhabitants, their generosity and kindliness of heart, their keenness in co-operating for the advancement of all schemes for the public welfare. It is consequently with no common satisfaction that I find myself to-day entrusted with the task of declaring, to the relief of the sick and suffering of the District, this magnificent pile of buildings the construction of which has been rendered possible by the liberal subscription of its inhabitants. Citizens of East Khandesh, Your Selection of a hospital as a memorial to our late lamented ruler, Edward VII, seems to me a peculiarly happy one. In the first place because of its peculiar appropriateness in keeping green the memory of one, who throughout his career took exceptional interest in the advancement of institutions for medical relief and whose kindly interest did so much to put the hospitals of London upon a sound financial footing; and in the second place because of its undoubted utility in meeting a public want. Hitherto Jalgaon though its buildings are second to none in the Presidency has been entirely lacking in any building worthy of the name of hospital and the ready way in which you have contributed to the fund is a signal proof of pride which you feel in your district and of your determination that as far as your resources allow your principal hospital shall be second to none in India, a credit to you and a lasting proof of your loyalty and public spirit. The hospital which you have constructed is a most perfect example of what an institution of the kind should be in the matter of its equipment, medical surgical, and electric; there is certainly not a mufussil hospital in the Presidency, which can compare with it, and you have been provided with that appanage of a hospital which doubles its value. I mean an efficient nursing staff. It would not be perhaps out of place if I mention that the total cost of the building has been Rs. 1,30,000, the equipment Rs. 40,000, and the Nursing Fund starts with an initial capital of Rs. 29,000 and the yearly promise of subscription amounting to Rs. 7,000. The whole of this large amount has been subscribed within the District. On behalf of the Government of Bombay, whom I represent here to-day, I thank you for your generosity, and I accept the hospital to be maintained by Government from now forward. Before concluding these brief remarks, it will not be unfitting to mention the names of some who have had their share in the construction of the hospital and to whom your acknowledgements are due for their [illegible] assistance and keen interest in the work. * those I may mention the Architects Stevens and Co., whose wide experience has them to design a building in every way its object, and Messrs. Macbeth Brothers Contractors, who have devoted unstinted care to its construction. Finally I think you will all join me in thanking your Collector whose wonderful energy and power of organization have been unsparingly devoted to the building up of the Fund and the surveillance of the detail of construction. A little more than nine years have elapsed since I first brought the Revenue Member of the Bombay Government, the Commissioner, C.D. and the Chief Engineer to Jalgaon and indicated to them the site of the Head Quarters which was to be on the then bare fields in front of us. My choice was approved by Government with some apprehension. Gentlemen, I am glad to be able to think now that there has been no ground for apprehension that Jalgaon is rapidly becoming a model Head Quarters of a model District, and that East Khandesh is now setting an example of loyalty and public spirit which the rest of the Presidency will do well to follow but cannot surpass."

A procession was then formed, headed by the Commissioner—as it entered the grounds the band played Dr. Croft's fine tune, St. Matthew, usually associated with Hospital dedication. Entering the main hall, the Commissioner then unveiled the brass memorial tablet whose inscription reads as follows :—"to the Glory of God, and in Reverent memory of his Majesty Edward VII, King and Emperor. This Hospital was erected, and a Nursing Fund endowed, by the voluntary contributions of many loyal subjects in East Khandesh District."

The following are the names of principal subscribers which are engraved on the tablet:—Mr. Kawasji Dadabhai Dubhash, Rs. 35,000; Shet Laxmandas Multanmal, Jalgaon, Rs. 10,000; Mr. Tayaballi Ismailji, Jalgaon; Rs. 6,009; Shet Nana Mansaram, Nashirabad; Rs. 6,000; Shet Bhagirath Ramchandra, Jalgaon; Rs. 5,000; Mr. Hari Lahu Patil, Sawda Rs. 3,000; Mr. Mahamedali Isabhai, Erandol Rs. 2,500; Mr. Ramchandra Amrit Naik, Paldhi, Rs.2,001; Mr. Ramnath Hiralal, Erandol, Rs. 2,000; Mr. Vithal Bhavani, Sawda, Rs. 2,000; Mr. Sardar Kabir, Shirsoli, Rs. 2,000; Shet GovardhandasKashidas, Parola, Rs. 2,000; Shet Motilal Manekchand, Chopda Rs. 2,000; Shet Chatrabuj Nandaram and Co; Adavad, Rs. 2,000; Shet Dwarkadas Kamdas, Chopda, Rs. 2,000; Mr. Siddheshvar Anant Fadke, Vadhoda, Rs. 2,000; Mr. Vithal Bhagwan Patil Talai, Rs. 2,000.

At the foot is inscribed :—Building begun in June 1911. Completed in December 1912. Opened by the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Curtis, on 9th February 1913. Messrs C. F. Stevens and Co., Bombay Architects. Messrs Macbeth Brothers and Co., Bombay, Engineers and Contractors A. H. A. Simcox, Collector.

The numerous visitors were then shown over the various departments of the Hospital. The buildings and the fittings are of the very latest type. Electric lights and fans are installed throughout and Jalgaon is certainly to be congratulated in possessing far and away the most up-to-date and well-equipped hospital in the Mofussil. A statement of the accounts of the Hospital and Nursing Association Funds was read to the subscribers by the Collector and acknowledged to be satisfactory. The Citizens of Jalgaon gave an afternoon party in the Municipal Gardens, and in the evening there was a Reception at the Collector's bungalow.

AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION.

Celebration of Centenary in Bombay.

In the American Mission Church, New Nagpada, there will be celebrated this evening the 100th anniversary of the landing of the first American missionaries in Bombay, who founded the first Protestant Christian Mission in Western India. The Mission is planning for a more elaborate centenary celebration in November, when it is expected that representatives of the Home Board will be present, and the work of the whole mission for the century will be reviewed. The celebration this week is chiefly of the Bombay work.

The first missionaries, the Rev. Gordon Hall and the Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Nott, who landed in Bombay on Feb. 12th, 1813, had come from America among a band of five men and three women, who, sailing around the Cape, reached Calcutta in August, 1812. There they were met by orders from the Governor-General, Lord Minto, to depart, as the East India Company was not at that time favourable to missionary work, and would not allow missionaries to reside within its territories. Hoping, however, that they might be allowed to remain in Bombay, Messrs. Hall and Nott came hither. But they found, on arrival, that orders for their deportation had preceded them, and it was only by the kindness of the Governor, Sir Evan Nepean, who was personally favourable to missionary work, that they were allowed to remain temporarily, while memorials were being presented to the Court of Directors, asking them to open the country to missionaries. At length, after months of suspense, in 1815, they received assurance that they would be allowed to remain.

Meanwhile, they had been joined by another of the original band, the Rev. Samuel Newell, and had begun the study of the Marathi language. They soon began to preach in the native town, established schools, and worked assiduously at the translation of the Bible and other Christian literature into Marathi. They secured a press and type in 1816, and printed tracts and scripture portions. They printed the Gospel of Matthew in 1817, and the whole New Testament (for the Bible Society) in 1826. In 1823, a chapel was built on Jail Road, Bhendi Bazar, and the Mission Press was carried on in the same building until it was closed, about 1855. A new church building was built in an adjoining lot, and was used until 1904, when it was bought by the Improvement Trust, and the present church in New Nagpada Road was built.

The missionaries opened their first school in 1814. In 1818, 11 schools with 600 pupils were reported; in 1823, 26 schools with 1,453 pupils; in 1825, 35 schools with 2,000 pupils. The first girls' school in Western India was opened by them in 1824. Their first convert, a Muhammadan, was baptized in 1819; the first Brahman in 1831. Stations were opened in Mahim and Thana, and schools opened in Panuel, Alibag, and Revadanda. After the settlement of the country in 1818, the missionaries began to make extended tours on the coast and in the interior. In 1831, the Mission opened a new station at Ahmednagar, and from that time on, the largest development of its work has been in that district. In 1848, Satara was occupied, and Sholapur in 1862. The Mission has now 40 missionaries, male and female, in eight principal stations; 436 Indian Christian workers, 60 organized churches with 7,699 communicants, 172 schools and 6,905 pupils. The total Christian community is over 13,000.

In Bombay, the Mission has seven foreign missionaries, 51 Indian workers, a high school, school for the blind, little boys' home, seven day schools, a total of 649 pupils, and a congregation of 234 communicants, with an average church attendance of over 375.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bombay Tramways.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to the letter of Mr. F. C. Rimington, managing director of the Tramway Company, published to-day, I would point out that because by-laws are approved by a municipal corporation and are sanctioned by a government, they are not necessarily good and reasonably workable. We all know that frequently enough the efficacy and usefulness of a new law or rule cannot be foretold, that these can only be judged after such law or rule has been in force for some time.

However, I must say that I do not see the point in Mr. Rimington raising the question on this occasion; because, I am not aware that I have attacked the tram by-laws, I have merely mentioned that I do not understand the reason for one of them, and suggest that it should be relaxed under certain conditions, which I do not exactly specify.

When I have lately written in the press of the tram service being a bad one, I have not called it bad in every respect, that would be foolish. I have twice lately acknowledged that the company have difficulties, sometimes great difficulties to contend with; but what justifies its being called a bad service are the points I have brought forward, and a number of others, which it is not my intention to go into.

Mr. Rimington quotes a letter from the late Colonel T. S. Weir, who was Health Officer of Bombay; the letter is in no way applicable; because, it does not touch on the matters under notice. In any case, Colonel Weir could not have any useful opinion on these matters, because colonels in Bombay do not travel by tram, and it is obvious that as regards these matters the only opinions of any value are those of tram-users.

I am told that Clause 18 (1) of the Contract under which this Tramway Company took over the Bombay trams provides that the business of the company must be conducted so as to conduce to public safety and convenience, and is it difficult to understand why the company have not long ago been made to carry out the requirements regarding public convenience in the matters I have mentioned, which could be done at once without any cost to the company? Indeed, one wonders still more why the company have not voluntarily remedied these matters long ago. In matters which would affect the company's pocke', it is of course a different thing.

On reading the manager's previous letter, I rushed to the conclusion that his Latin quotation had been accidentally misspelt by the printer, but it has subsequently struck me that it is just possible that Mr. Rimington may purposely have put his verb in the future tense to intimate that he will see to it that only a "Ridiculus Mus" shall be born. I hope I am wrong in this idea, and that we may now see these grievances gracefully remedied by the Tramway Company.

It would indeed be well if we could have an intimation in the Press from the Managing Director that this will be.—Yours, &c.,

J. G. E. METCALFE.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

HADOW INSTITUTE, KAIRA.

The Hadow Institute and Kaira Library, writes a local correspondent, is the oldest institution patronised and supported up till now by the Collectors of the district and all district officers. The Collector of the district takes a personal interest in the well-being of this institution and takes the trouble of presiding at its annual general meeting, of subscribers. The last annual general meeting of the Institute was held on February 1st, under the presidency of the Collector, Mr Chuckerbutty, I.C.S. The honorary secretary's report on the working of this Institute for the past year enumerated the facts that there was a balance of Rs. 300 in the library accounts, that the president's last year's donation of Rs. 100 had utilized in purchasing two cupboards for books, that a present of some eight books had been received from Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., Asst. Collector Kaira, now on leave, etc. The first resolution expressed the unanimous approval of votes of thanks to various gentlemen who had displayed interest in the library, etc. Questions regarding the necessary expenditure were discussed, a new managing committee was formed for the next year, Dr. Mody, L.M.&S., being nominated chairman. A vote of thanks was proposed to the president for his kindly giving the "Bombay Gazette" newspaper to the Library throughout the year; and the meeting dispersed with an unanimous vote of thanks to the chair.

THE WEATHER.

Thunderstorms in N. E and Central Parts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 11.

Thunderstorms have given heavy showers in a small region in the central parts of the country. Elsewhere the weather has been practically dry. Cawnpore and Sutna report two inches; Jubbulpore, one and a half, Packmari, Seoni, and Pendra, three quarters; Allahabad and Lucknow, a half; Nowgong and Raipur, a quarter.

Forecast:—Further thunderstorms in the central parts of the country and possibly in north-east India.

LUCKNOW, FEB. 11.

After several days' threatening weather, half an inch of the rain fell here this morning.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts, and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the submontane districts; minimum temperature is above normal at Sirsa and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 1·90" of rain and Allahabad 0·65". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the east Rajputana, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Karachi and Bikaner. Minimum temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Neemuch and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in Cutch and North Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 1·46" and Raipur 0·28". Skies are heavily clouded in the north-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature continues higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Moderate or fairly heavy rain, generally associated with thunder or dust-storms, has fallen in the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces and in the United Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts. Cloud has decreased in Gujarat and Kathiawar, but has increased in Rajputana and the Punjab. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded in the United and the north-east Central Provinces. Conditions have again become slightly unsettled in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces and of the Punjab.

A few showers associated with dust or thunderstorms are possible in east Rajputana, the United Provinces, and the north-east Central Provinces.

PRIZE-GIVING AT NANDOD.

Mr. Clayton, M.A., I.C.S., Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, presided at the Prize Distribution of the Nandod Schools on Saturday last. The Head Master of the High School in his report remarked that the numbers of the students in the school had increased by more than 200 during the last eight years. The results of the last Matriculation and School Final examinations were very satisfactory, that one student stood first in Science at the Matriculation examination, and obtained the Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy prize, that this boy stood sixth on the whole, and another boy from this school stood 15th. The report of the Inspector of Primary Schools showed that there were 4,500 students studying in the 81 primary schools, of which a large number were Bhil schools, that the number was steadily increasing, that there were fifty Kaliparaj girls attending school and that the State was very highly spoken of by the Educational officers of the British Government for its very earnest efforts to educate the backward classes. He also referred to the scholarships attached to the Male and Female Training College, and said that they served a very useful purpose in providing the schools with highly trained teachers. The reports showed that the State spent Rs. 46,000 annually on education.

Mr. Clayton, in the course of his address, paid a glowing tribute to the liberal and enlightened educational policy of his Highness. The reports read there, as well as the Administration report of the State, he said, had left a remarkable impression on his mind. He was specially struck by the rapid strides that education of the girls and of backward classes was making in the State, under the fostering care of his Highness. He found that there were 800 girls, 1,100 boys belonging to Bhil and similar classes, and 400 Mahomedan boys receiving primary education. If the girls were included among the backward classes, the total would come to nearly half of the number of students in the Primary schools.

That was an extraordinary phenomenon, and no district or State of similar size on this side of India, could, he ventured to think, show better educational activity in this respect. His Highness's interest in female education was not confined to providing all facilities for its rapid spread, but he sent his own daughters to the school, and thus gave an object lesson to his subjects—a lesson which, he was very glad to find, his subjects were not slow to profit by, and the success thus far achieved was such as any prince might be well proud of. He was very glad to learn that scholar ships were given to deserving poor students to enable them to prosecute their studies further, and thus to better their prospects in life. These facilities would enable every student possessing the necessary qualities of intelligence and application to receive higher education, without imposing any burden upon their parents, and to rise higher either in this State or elsewhere. Referring to the scholarships attached to the Training Colleges, he congratulated his Highness upon that feature of the school administration, as it secured good trained teachers for the different schools even though there were not as many chances of transfer, etc., as in some other places. He would indeed be very chary of dissenting from the views of his Highness on any point and he was very glad that he was in a position to concur fully in the views expressed by his Highness in his Administration report on the vexed question of compulsory Primary education. It was a subject hotly discussed on this side of India, but he had no doubt that his Highness's views would commend themselves to every dispassionate mind. Even the Under Secretary of the State for India quoted them with approval in the House of Commons in one of his budget speeches a short time ago. The Head Master alluded in his report to the interest taken by his Highness in athletic sports. The importance of physical education was being recognised more and more every year. That athletic sport should be encouraged by one, who was himself an excellent athlete, was but natural; and he thought that no one would be more competent as a guide in this respect than his Highness himself. He had only a very short time at his disposal when he visited the High School. He could not therefore see as much as he should have liked.

But what he saw had fully satisfied him that everything was going on very well there, indeed, as in every institution that he was able to visit during his short stay, and it gave him very great pleasure to find that men far better able to judge in this respect had held and expressed the same view. He hoped that some of the past students of the High School, to whose success in the different higher examinations a reference was made by the Head Master in his report, were present that evening. He exhorted these students to cherish a feeling of love for the school in which they had received their early education. A school could be said to have a history of its own only when its past students felt a genuine feeling of pride for it and an earnest desire for its prosperity. He hoped that the past students of the High School would, on occasions of such gatherings, be present, and thus show that time had not abated their interest in its well being. He wished every success to the High School as well as to the other schools. He did not wish to detain them long but he could not conclude without expressing his sincere thanks to his Highness for what he had done to make his stay there a most delightful one.

THE OPIUM LIBEL ACTION.

Judgment Delivered by the Shanghai Court.

David Sassoon and Co., Ld., and Others v. The Owner and Editor of the "China Republican."

Judgment in the above case was given on Jan. 15 in the Mixed Court as follows, by Mr C. F. Garstin (British Assessor) and Magistrate Kwan:—

This is a case in which one company, eight firms, and two individual traders, join as plaintiffs to claim an injunction restraining the defendant from further publishing certain alleged libels which appeared on various dates in his newspaper, the "China Republican" and any similar libels affecting the plaintiffs "in their trade."

The law of defamation does not occupy a prominent place in the Chinese Code in which before the Revolution the only provisions touching on this subject were mostly framed to suit a state of society which is now passing away. The edition of the Code published in the first year of Hsuan Tungretains some vaguely worded provisions by which scurrility is punished by a fine proportionate to the rank of the person defamed, and the nearness of his relationship to the offender. Seditious libels and libels in the form of anonymous accusations of crime whether true or not are also dealt with and are to be punished with great severity.

Since the revolution, a Provisional Criminal Code has been published by the Board of Justice containing the following section. "Those who in criticizing matters of interest publicly insult others, shall, whether their statements be true or not, be punishable either by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars." Provisional Criminal Code 2nd Part 31st Paragraph 360th Edition).

In these enactments, the subject of defamation is regarded in its criminal aspect as disturbing or likely to disturb the peace of the community. In the present case, however, the plaintiffs have chosen to proceed civilly against the defendants, and to claim an injunction which can be issued only if damage is either proved or inferred by the Court from the defamatory nature of the words. It would seem that until quite recently a civil action for defamation was unknown to the Chinese Courts but the Draft Civil Code issued by the Republican authorities contains, certain provisions in which, the commentary explains, is included the protection of the reputation of individuals. Any persons whose rights under these provisions are infringed may appeal to the Court to "remove the damage" and to award damages (Section 51.) Nothing unfortunately is said on such subjects as certainty as to the person defamed, libels on a class, and the limits of fair criticism. We are, nevertheless, called upon to consider them and to decide two questions:—"Is there sufficient certainty as to the persons referred to in the alleged libels to support this action? If so, do the words complained of amount to a libel on the plaintiffs?

On the subject of certainty we have been referred by the plaintiffs to the English case of 'Le Fanu v. Malcolmson," where it was held that though the libellous words "prima facie" referred to a large and indefinite class such as "Some Irish factories," yet if the plaintiffs could prove to the satisfaction of the jury as they did that the words were directed against their firm and were understood by persons cognizant of the surrounding circumstances to be so directed, then a judgment in their favour, founded on the verdict of the jury, could not be set aside on the ground that the plaintiffs were not pointed at with sufficient certainty.

In the case before us we are asked, having regard to the context and to the circumstances under which they were published, to say that such general words as "the opium traffickers" and "opium merchants" refer not to one firm but to eight firms, one company, and two individual traders; in other words, that though these words might "prima facie" refer to an indefinite class, they do in fact refer to a small and definite class, of which the plaintiffs are the members.

We have had some difficulty in deciding this question, which belongs to an order of ideas with which Chinese law is quite unfamiliar, and with regard to which English law is necessarily somewhat vague. The case quoted by the plaintiffs is not quite analogous to the present one, but on considering the principle which it established, we have agreed that the newspaper paragraphs complained of point at the plaintiffs with sufficient certainty to enable them to sue.

The next question that arises for decision is that of libel or no libel.

As we have already said, there can be no injunction unless damage is either proved or inferred from the nature of the words used. The form of the pleadings indicates that the damage to the partners of the firms and the others is in issue only so far as the business which the carry on is affected or likely to be affected. Bearing this in mind we hold that the extracts from the "China Republican" set forth in paragraphs 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. of the plaintiff's petition, though they contain words that might be help to be damaging to the personal reputation of any individual to whom they were applied, are not "per se" damaging to the company, the firms, and the two individual traders as such; and that no special damage has been proved, judgment, so far as these particular extracts are concerned, must be given for the defendant.

But the extract headed 'Wanted Accounts," which is set forth in paragraph 5 of the plaintiff's petition, insinuates that the plaintiffs have expended large sums of money in bribing the Press to champion the interest of their trade. No attempt was made to justify this insinuation, which we think may fairly be held to be libellous on the plaintiffs as traders.

We order the defendant not to republish the words complained of beginning "Wanted Accounts" and ending "their energy."

With regard to the plaintiffs' application for an injunction to restrain the further publication of similar libels, there is the difficulty of framing an order that would not be too wide in its terms, and moreover, there seems no good reason why we should hereafter have to decide the question of libel or no libel on an application to commit for contempt. We can, therefore, make no such order.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM WINTER RICE.

The final forecast of the winter rice crop of Assam, 1912-13. (Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under rice in Assam represents some 5·4 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.)

Character of the season.—The season opened unfavourably, but conditions improved since the preliminary forecast was issued. The rainfall in November was generally in excess of the normal, and December was dry and seasonable. The weather on the whole was very favourable for the growth of the crop except perhaps in the Assam Valley districts, where insufficient rain at the time of transplanting somewhat affected the prospects of the crop.

Acreage.—The actual area under the crop this year was 3,258,600 acres, against 3,261,000 acres shown in the second forecast and 3,215,000, acres according to last year's final forecast. Since the issue of the second forecast three districts have revised their estimates causing a decrease of 2,400 acres.

Outturn.—The district estimates indicate an average for the Province of 111 per cent. of the normal outturn per acre. The timely rainfall which was maintained to the end of the season greatly benefited growth and bumper harvests have been reaped in Cachar and Sylhet. On the basis of a normal yield of 9 cwts. per acre the total outturn of winter rice harvest this year is estimated to be 32,553,400 cwts. or about 18 per cent. more than that of the last year.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

Departures from well-established Parliamentary usage or etiquette are always observed with interest. The habit, at one time universal, of wearing hats within the Chamber of the House of Commons has gone out of fashion, and the members who now sit "covered" in the Chamber are comparatively few. To Lord Ninian Crichton Stuart, the Tory member for Cardiff, one of the three members who form the Welsh Tory Party, appertains the distinction of instituting another departure from Parliamentary etiquette in connection with the wearing—or rather, in this case, the nonwearing—of a hat in the House of Commons. This was last month, when he actually "told" in a division standing at the door of the Aye Division Lobby as one of the tellers with his hat on. When members pass though the door of the Division Lobby, as they are counted by the tellers, each one bows, and members wearing hats raise them in salutation of the tellers. A teller has never been known before to count members, who as they pass him for the purpose are uncovered, with his hat on. The innovation was not generally approved.

Sir Fortescue Flannery's production in the House of Commons of a piece of perforated metal to illustrate the condition of H. M. S. "Torch" was yet another of many "exhibits" which have been "put in" from time to time for the benefit of members of the House. The most famous of these attempts to impress that assembly by realistic illustrations was, of course, Burke's theatrical display (which, according to some at least, fell woefully flat) of a dagger during a speech denouncing the excesses of the French Revolution. In more recent times may similar object-lessons have been given to the House. An election address deprecating coercion for Ireland from a candidate who was voting for the Irish Coercion Act of 1887 was displayed by Mr. Sexton; and Irish Crown Prosecutor's brief, with the names of jurors who were to be told by the Crown to stand aside, was produced by the late Mr Harrington; a pea-bug by Sir Carne Rasch; a brush "made in Germany," by the late Sir Howard Vincent; a working model of the Balfour battering-ram used in Irish evictions, by Mr. Swift MacNeill; a policeman's truncheon, by Dr. Tanner; and a steel nut used in Belfast riots, by Mr. Sexton. If the production of Burke's dagger was the most famous incident of this kind in Parliamentary annals, for the most infamous one must go back to the year 1641, when the House of Commons was engaged in considering the best means of stamping out bubonic plague. In the course of the debates a letter was brought to Pym, which he opened sitting at his place in the House. As he did so something dropped out of it on the floor. It was a piece of infected rag, which had been enclosed with the diabolical object of communicating the disease to the great Parliamentarian.

Mr. Balfour's reference to the "historical past" of the City of London in his speech in mail week was somewhat misplaced. The City of London of the historic past was associated with the great struggles for liberty, and not with the maintenance of the privileges of the few. Thus the privilege accorded to the members of the City of sitting on the Treasury Bench on the first day of the Parliamentary Session had its origin in the heroic conduct of the City in sheltering the five members of the House of Commons whom Charles I. attempted to arrest. And similarly the conduct of the City during the Wilkes episode stood in a poignant contrast with its political attitude to-day. Towards the end of the seventeenth century the City was the stronghold of the Whigs, and even in 1835, when the City had still four members, we read of three Tories standing rather as a forlorn hope. They were beaten by an enormous majority, the elected members being Matthew Wood, James Pattison, William Crawford, and George Grote. In 1857, Lord John Russell was elected in face of the gloomiest prognostications, but the times were changing, and, in 1880, to use Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian phrase, "those determined foes from whom the Liberal Party has no tolerance to expect" claimed one of their few victories by beating the Liberal two to one.

The Order of the Black Eagle, the Cross of which is, according to a report from Berlin, to be conferred upon the Prince of Wales by the German Emperor, cannot compare in antiquity with our own Order of the Garter, for it was only in 1701 that it was instituted by Frederick, the Elector of Brandenburg, when he crowned himself King of Prussia, and laid the foundations of a great monarchy. Four year latter he brought into existence the Order of the Red Eagle. A number of the other European nations possess Orders dating from some centuries earlier. Both Spain and Portugal, for instance, have several that were founded in the twelfth century, among them being those of Alcantara and Calatrava of the former country. At present the Garter is the only Order that has been conferred upon the Prince of Wales, and it is interesting to recall that among his brother Knights of the premier Order of the world is the Crown Prince of Germany, while the German Emperor and Prince Henry of Prussia have also received the honour. In the same way the King possesses the Black Eagle, as did King Edward.

Neither in point of age, admission to the Army, nor receipt of the baton is Lord Roberts, to whom Lord Curzon presented the National Service League gift organised to mark his eightieth birthday, the senior Field-Marshal. In the two first respects the distinction is claimed by Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, a nephew of the first Lord Lurgan, who completed his eighty-first year last month, and who entered the Indian Army nearly sixty-six years ago, being actually engaged in active service three years before Lord Roberts commenced his military career, and four years earlier than Lord Wolseley secured his commission. Lord Wolsely, although nine months younger than Lord Roberts, and his junior by a similar period in regard to his military service is the senior-Field-Marshal. He received the baton in 1894, while holding the Irish command, and it was when Lord Roberts succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland a year later that he was rewarded with the highest rank in the service. Despite the fact that he was later in joining the Army, Lord Wolsely had seen a good deal warfare before Lord Roberts smelt powder during the Mutiny, for the younger man was fortunate enough to take part in the Burmese War of 1852, being severely wounded, and then to be sent to the Crimea, where he was again injured, before returning to India for the Mutiny.

The late Mr. Van Biene, whose death on the stage symbolised so tragically "The Broken Melody," in which he made himself famous, had many amusing tales to tell of the strange experiences which had befallen him from time to time when playing in the streets, which he continued to do in fulfilment of a vow once a year long after he had attained prosperity. Once he was invited by a rough-looking man to do and play at a "smoker" in the East End for "five bob and a feed." He resisted the temptation, and afterwards learned from the police that the man was one of the most dangerous burglars in London. When playing in the country on another occasion Mr. Van Biene showed his resourcefulness in a somewhat amusing fashion. The audience, made up exclusively of working men, with their wives and families, was a somewhat restless one, and the performers were much annoyed, in particular by the crying of fretful babies. Presently Mr. Van Biene had an inspiration. Sending out to the nearest chemist, he procured some dozens of those rubber contrivances called "babies' comforters," and during the next interval these were distributed to the offenders, much to the amusement of the audience.

The Kaiser's strongly pronounced musical opinions have been responsible for another "incident" in connexion with the Royal Opera, Berlin, resulting in the resignation of one of the conductors, Herr Emil Paur, who is probably of the opinion, shared by not a few of his fellow-professionals, that a musical monarch may prove a not unmixed blessing. For, the Kaiser is an autocrat in art as well as in other spheres, and when he expresses an opinion, his wishes must be obeyed. Now and again, however, his Majesty has met his match. He has never made concealment of the fact, for instance, that he does not appreciate the music of Richard Strauss, but here he has had to recognise the necessity of submitting to the inevitable, if only in the financial interests of the Royal Opera House itself. For, as his Majesty once explained when a courtier, greatly daring, hinted surprise at the production of "Elektra," "If we had not accepted the work it would have been produced by one of the other theatres in Berlin; everyone would has rushed to see it and the Royal Opera House would have had empty seats."

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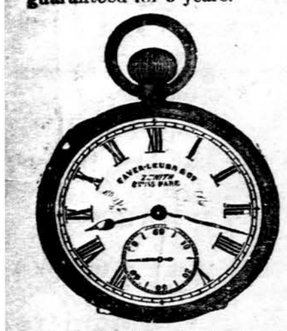

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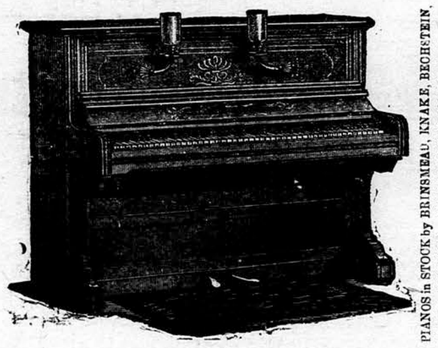

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.